The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIX. FRIDAY, MAY 2 1845 No. 2486.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. WM. BALL and MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, Collectors, Sydney; MR. WM. TRESS, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, Berrima; MR. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Muswellbrook; MR. HORATIO TOZER, Port Macquarie; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Port Phillip; CAPTAIN THOM, Launceston and Van Diemen's Land; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand, who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d, per quarter.

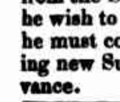
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in futnre he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.



THE *WILLIAM IV.* Steam-packet will leave Sydney for Wollongong on Monday next, the 5th instant, at 8 o'clock P M., returning to Sydney the following day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
Kellick's Wharf, May 2. 6445

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAM RIVER.



THE STEAMER *ROSE,* R L. Pattison, commander, will leave the Hunter River Wharf on Saturday Evening next, 3rd May, at ten o'clock, for Newcastle and Morpeth; and leave Morpeth on the following Monday Morning at eight o'clock, for Clarence Town, William River; returning the same day to Morpeth, and on Tuesday Morning leave Morpeth for Sydney.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, May 1. 6481

STEAM SHIP TO BOYD TOWN, MELBOURNE, AND LAUNCESTON.



THE *SHAMROCK,* steam ship, G. Gilmore, Commander, will leave Sydney for the above ports, on FRIDAY, (This Day), at five o'clock in the afternoon, precisely.

FARES AND FREIGHTS AS USUAL.

Shippers are requested to pass their entries at the Custom House before one o'clock on Friday, and passengers' names should be left at the office on the wharf, by the same hour, for clearance by the Water Police.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company. May 2. 6326

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.



THE Packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth,* Captain Pockley, hourly expected, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
6427 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

MELBOURNE.



THE PACKET BRIG *CHRISTINA,* Captain Saunders, daily expected from the above port, will sail again with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply at the office of A. B. SMITH AND CO,
6465 Sussex-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.



THE fine fast-sailing brig *UNION,* A. Grainger, commander, having been unavoidably delayed by the late rains, will positively sail on Wednesday, the 7th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
6468 Bent-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.



THE fine SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH,* Capt. Reid. Apply on board; or to
J. B. METCALFE, Macquarie-place.
April 30. 6483

FOR LONDON.

For Light Freight and Passengers only.



THE British-built BARQUE *MARY,* Captain Newby; has excellent accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Apply to
A. FOTHERINGHAM, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 17. 5803

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE first-class barque *SARAH SCOTT,* Captain A. Butcher, will be despatched on or before the 4th instant; is still open for 150 bales wool on freight. Apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Has good accommodation for steerage passengers. 5961

FOR SALE.

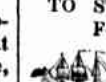
THE fine Schooner *SHEPHERDESS,* 32 tons, built in Sydney, in 1842.
J. B. METCALFE.
May 1. 6484

FOR LONDON.



THE fast-sailing first-class SHIP *PARKFIELD,* 496 tons register, J. T. Whiteside, commander. This vessel has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board, at Messrs. Campbell's and Co.'s Wharf, or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 6292

TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS. FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE First-class Barque *ANN GRANT,* 377 tons, D. Foreman, Commander. The above vessel will sail early in May, and has now room for a limited quantity of light freight only. She will take a few steerage passengers. Apply on board, at Miller's Point, late Moore's Wharf; or, to
5897 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE first-class Brig *ANN CARR,* 200 tons register, — Winn, Commander. This vessel is now taking in cargo, and as the greater portion of it is engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 6291

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.



THE FINE BARQUE *ELIZA,* A 1, 244 tons, John Valrent, Commander. Apply on board, to John Rostron; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 14. 5592

ELECTION OF DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.—SYDNEY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting will be held THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at seven o'clock, at the "Sportsman's Arms," corner of Goulburn and Pitt Streets, for the purpose of taking into consideration the *nomination of four Candidates,* for the ensuing election for the District of Sydney.

All parties interested are requested to attend.

W. H. WELLS, Secretary.
May 2. 6457

AT a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Queanbeyan, held at the "Doncaster Inn," Queanbeyan, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord Stanley's despatch respecting the Preferable Lien Bill, and a vote of thanks to Archibald Boyd, Esq., for services rendered to the pastoral interests of this colony, while in England.

Mr. Henry Hall having been voted to the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

Moved by James Wright, Esq; seconded by Henry Zouch, Esq., J.P.

1. That this Meeting has read with regret, Lord Stanley's recent despatch respecting the Preferable Lien Bill, a measure which has already saved many persons from ruin, and worked well for the general interests of the colony; that the assertion of its being "irreconcileably opposed to the principles of legislation immemorially recognised in England, respecting the alienation, or pledging of things moveable" is doubtful in point of fact; and that even if it were true, it could not constitute an objection, for laws must invariably depend upon the peculiar circumstances of the communities in which they are framed, that this Act, so far at least as relates to liens upon wool, has simply given the sanction and protection of law to a practice which has always prevailed amongst us, that it has protected the interests of creditor as well as debtor, by enabling the one to give and the other to receive a valid and registered instead of a nominal security, that it has been the means of saving the property on which both were dependent, at a time when cattle and sheep were selling at prices below the value of the hides and fleeces which they bore.

Moved by T. A. Murray, Esq., M.C.; seconded by T. H. Macquoid, Esq.

2. That although this Meeting by no means impugns the motives, it considers that the policy of the Government has for some years past shown a virtual disregard to the interests of the people of this colony—that measures of the greatest importance have been adopted without reference to their opinions, their wishes, or their circumstances—that their welfare and fortunes have been made dependent on experimental legislation, for the Land regulations—the existing system of immigration; the proposed plan of District Councils, in the form in which they are established by Act of Parliament, are experiments—theories to be tested by practice at their expense; that this disregard to their interests has been shown by the increase of the price of Land in the Australasian colonies to 20s. an acre, while in all others it does not exceed 5s.; a measure which by placing a prohibitory price upon the soil, deters capitalists from settling in the country, and has destroyed the ordinary market for stock; that it was shown by the refusal to admit Australian corn into England on the same terms as Canadian, that it is shown by the absence of every measure that would tend to develope the resources of this country, and by the fact that while from herself and her adjacent penal settlements, the poverty and the crime of England are suffered to stream upon our shores, no encouragement is given to the remediate influence of her morals, her intelligence, or her wealth. That it is, therefore, the opinion of this Meeting, that the present course of policy adopted by the Government with reference to New South Wales, however well intended, is practically unsound, that it is injurious to the interests and to the morals of this community, and that it retards the dispersion of civilized man over the face of this great country.

Moved by N. S. Powell, Esq., J.P.; seconded by Thomas Rutledge, Esq.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Archibald Boyd, Esq., for the services which he rendered to the pastoral interests of this colony, by his correct and able representation of their true condition and importance to the Government and people of England, during his recent visit to that country.

HENRY HALL, Chairman.
6460

UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a *fourth* instalment of ten shillings per share of the capital stock of the Union Assurance Company, of Sydney, will be paid to the proprietors, on and after the 1st May. Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Brown, at the office of Messrs. Brown and Co., No. 472, George-street.
Sydney, April 25. 6262

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days' sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed, and *in duplicate,* marked "*Tenders for Bills.*"

T. W RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
557

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their office, No. 397, Pitt-street, on Thursday, the 8th day of May, at three o'clock precisely, in accordance with a resolution passed at the adjourned special general meeting of 1st May, 1845.

EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
May 1. 6482

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VII., a Special General Meeting of the Members is appointed to be held in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY next, May 7, at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the purchase of an organ for the Society.

H. J. HATCH, Secretary.
April 30. 6458

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE whole of the Rules of the above Society are published in the *Southern Queen,* No. 19, which may be had at the Office of that paper (Mr. Alcock's), in Hunter-street.

Persons desirous of becoming members are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and their names will be proposed for election at the meeting next after such notice, in pursuance of Rule XIV.

The subscription is £1 per annum, or 2s. per month, payable in advance, with an entrance fee of 10s.; but the Committee have the power (vide Rules XV., XVI., XVII.) of remitting both at discretion.

The Society meet every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock at St James's Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street.

H. J. HATCH, Secretary,
Napoleon Cottage, Sheriff's Gardens;
Or, at the Office of W. M. Donell, Esq., Harrington-street. 6459

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fifty-eighth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, and Manila; Ships in Harbour; Ships loading for England; Court of Vice-Admiralty; Exports to England in the month of April; Horses for India; Alleged Breach of the Harbour Regulations. Commercial Remarks; Colonial Produce; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; the Wool Market; Price Current.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
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Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

⁂ Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

Royal 8vo., p. p. 96, Price 2s. 6d.

A REPORT of the Trial "The Bank of Australasia *v.* Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Chairman of the Bank of Australia.

To be had at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, and sold also by Messrs. Colman, Moffitt, and Ford, Booksellers. 6156

MR. MACLAREN has removed from 397 to 400, Pitt-street, immediately opposite his late office.
April 29. 6391

"LIGHT-HOUSE" HOTEL,

BATHURST-STREET,

A. GRAY respectfully informs his friends and the lovers of harmony, that his Free and Easy will re-open on Saturday evening next, the 3rd instant, and continue each Saturday evening as usual.

A professional pianist has been engaged. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.
Sydney, May 2. 6525

ARMSTRONG'S CONCENTRATED GRAVY SOUP,

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN offering to the public an additional article to the Commerce of the colony, the manufacturer feels it incumbent on him to explain its nature, and some of the many uses to which it is applicable, as well as to refer to some of the channels of its probable consumption.

Concentrated Soup has been prepared extensively on the Continent of Europe and in England, for many years, but in consequence of its high price (averaging from 6s. to 10s. per lb.) its consumption has been confined to the tables of the opulent. From the extremely low price of meat at present in this colony, the manufacturer is enabled to offer the very best samples at one shilling per lb., and as one ounce contains the concentrated nutriment of one pound of meat, it will be within the means of all classes.

This preparation possesses all the nutritious qualities of meat divested of its fatty and fibrous particles, it is very easy of digestion, and is highly recommended by the faculty for the sick and convalescent, and is peculiarly convenient, from the expedition with which it may be served.

The Concentrated Soup may be *used* in various ways:

If for beef-tea, one ounce put into a pint of boiling water.

If for soup, the vegetables and herbs (according to taste) must be previously boiled in water, and for every pint of this liquor add one ounce (one and a half ounces if strong is required) of this soup, boil for five minutes, and will be ready for table.

If for gravy or hashes, two ounces must be dissolved in half a pint of boiling water.

It requires no colouring, as it possesses the rich transparent brown so much desired in soups and gravies.

Its portability, and the length of time it will keep in any climate, render it a valuable article of ships' stores, for the army, travellers in the interior, and from its saving so much time and trouble in making soup for the table, it will be very desirable in Inns and Private Families. 6279

CLARENCE RIVER.

TO THE SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND, AND CLARENCE RIVER.

THOMAS HEWITT, Storekeeper, respectfully informs his friends and settlers of the above districts, that he is now in a position to contract for the carriage of their supplies from the Clarence River to their stations, and of their wool, to his stores for shipment on most favourable terms. No storage charged on goods received from Sydney, addressed to his care; a wharfage of 6d. per package only is chargeable. Wool, and country produce stored and shipped free of all expense. 5923

BENGALLA, MUSWELLBROOK.

BOILING-DOWN will commence at this Establishment on the 1st May. Fat cattle purchased. 5792

TO STEARINE MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a pair of powerful hydraulic presses, with pumps, &c., complete, made expressly for the manufacture of stearine and spermaceti, consisting of one horizontal press, with a 10-inch piston; and one vertical press, with a 12-inch piston, together with all necessary fittings for same. For price and particulars apply to L. Samuel, Messrs. A. & S. Lyons, Pitt-street. 6180

A DOUBLE PURCHASE WINCH.

FOR SALE, a Double Purchase Winch, quite new. Apply to Mr. Smeathman, at Dr. Bland's, Pitt-street. 6470

MR. MORTIMER would respectfully invite all Orchard Planters to visit his Nursery near the Queen's Wharf, George-street, Parramatta, where he has on sale upwards of 2000 ORANGE LAYERS, 1000 of which were put off last year; and 1000 ORANGE GRAFTS, a great number of them two years old, and consisting of the following varieties, viz.:—Navel, Pumalo, Seville, Prio, Tangierine, Sellette, St. Jago, the Emperor Cluster, four kinds of Manderins—besides two kinds lately imported from China, one the Red Skin Manderin, the other name unknown.

Also: Lisbon Lemon, Sweet Lemon, the Great Lime, Shaddock, Citron, and Pomegranate Trees.

All kinds of Deciduous Fruit Trees.

The above are all in a most healthy and luxuriant state, and equal to any in the colony.

Mr. Mortimer, from many years' experience, recommends the present time as the most suitable and certain of success for removing a'l kinds of Evergreens, particularly after the late rains. 6462

MADAME PROTOIS, French Milliner, Dress and Stay Maker, respectfully solicits the attention of her friends and the ladies of Sydney, to inspect her new assortment of Millinery for the winter, consisting of—Velvet Bonnets, drawn and plain ditto, Silk Caps and Head Dresses, and a number of Fancy Articles for Ladies' evening wear. Also, a variety of French Stays, quite a new style; French Satin Shoes, black and white. 6451

OBSERVE!

COMFORT IN A STORM.

GENTLEMEN'S Macintosh Capes and coats, from 25s. each, well worth 45s.

Gentlemen's brown and blue beaver coats only 35s. each, usually sold at 50s.

Worsted, lambs'-wool, and Merino hose, drawers, and vests, at very low prices

An assortment of silk umbrellas, at
Trafalgar House, George-street,
6422 Nearly opposite the Post Office.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

J. LOVECROFT, Tailor and Draper, begs to inform his customers, that he intends to discontinue his business at the expiration of the present quarter, he therefore invites the inspection of the trade to his extensive and well assorted stock of goods, consisting of black, blue, rifle green, olive, and brown superfine cloths, black, Oxford mixture, and fancy kerseymeres; also a large assortment of fancy doeskins, and winter waistcoatings; also, tailors trimmings in great variety: the whole of which are of superior quality, and will be sold considerably below prime cost.

J. L. also begs to inform his customers and the public, that he will continue to execute orders to the end of June next, at the following reduced prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Superfine Black, Blue and Rifle Green Frock Coats	3	10	0
Ditto ditto Dress ditto	3	0	0
Ditto Olive and Brown Frock ditto	2	15	0
Ditto ditto Dress ditto	2	10	0
Ditto Black and Oxford Mixture Kerseymere Trousers	1	12	6
Ditto Doeskin ditto	1	5	0
Ditto Black Kerseymere Waistcoats	0	16	0
Ditto Fancy ditto	0	12	0

Terms—Cash.
April 26. 6300

NEW LAMA WOOL SHAWLS.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of the Ladies of Sydney to the above seasonable and fashionable articles; they are quite new styles, of beautiful soft texture, and will be offered at *unusually low prices.*
6497 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

SILKS.

JUST OPENED, two cases of rich black and coloured Gros de Naples, coloured Satinets, Satins, Chiné Stripes, &c., &c, which, in order fully to meet any competition in the trade, will be offered decidedly cheap.

The black Ducapes, at 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d., are really good.

The coloured Silks will commence at 2s. per yard, all the higher prices being proportionately cheap, at
PITE AND PRESTON'S,
6498 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

BEACH AND GLEESON beg to announce to the public that they have opened a great variety of Clothing suitable for the season. Also, Macintosh Capes and Cloaks, gents' Woollen Vests and Drawers, White and Regatta Shirts, Blankets; and an immense quantity of Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
338, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 6505

MANILA CIGARS, EX "MUNFORD."

ON SALE, at the Stores of Mr. A. Moses, Bridge-street. No. 3 and No. 4 Cigars, superior to any in the colony. Samples may be seen at his Stores, Bridge street.

ALSO,

Fifty cases of Joseph Cooper and Co.'s Gentlemen's and Youths' black Beaver and Silk Hats, under invoice price. 6463

C. M. PENNY, Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,
LOWER GEORGE-STREET, NEAR BRIDGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

Acetum Aromaticum
.. Cantharidis
.. Colchici
.. Destillatum
.. Scillæ
Acidum Aceticum
.. Benzoicum
.. Citricum
.. Hydrochloricum
.. Hydrocyanicum dilutum
.. Nitricum
.. Oxalicum
.. Phosphoricum dilutum
.. Sulphuricum
.. Tartaricum
Aconitina
Æther Sulphuricus
Alcohol
Aloë Hepatica
.. Socotorina
Amm. Hydrochloras
.. Sesquicarbonas
Antim. Oxysulphuret.
.. Potassio-tartras
Aqua florum aurantii
.. Rosæ
.. Sambuci
Argenti Cyanidum
.. Nitras
.. .. Cryst
Barii Chloridum
Bismuthi Trisnitras
Balsamum Copaibæ
.. Peruvianum
.. Tolutanum
Brominium
Calcii Chloridum
Calx Chlorinata
Calcis carbon. præcip.
Camphora
Cantharides
Castoreum
Catechu
Cera Alba
.. Flav.
Ceratum Calaminæ
.. Cantharidis
.. Hydrargyri Compositum
.. Plumbi Acetatis
.. .. Compositum
.. Resinæ
.. Sabinæ
.. Saponis
Cetaceum
Chirayitæ Herba
Coccus Cacti
Colocynthus
Confectio Amygdalæ
.. Aromatica
.. Aurantii
.. Cassiæ
.. Opii
.. Piperis Nigri
.. Rosæ Caninæ
.. .. Gallicæ
.. Sennæ
Cortex Aurantii
.. Cascarillæ
.. Chinchonæ Cordifoliæ
.. Chinchonæ Lancifoliæ
.. Chinchonæ Oblongifoliæ
.. Cinnamomi
.. Limonum
.. Mezerei
.. Sarzæ [phas
Cupri Ammonio Sulphas
Creasoton
Croci Stigmata
Delphinia
Emetina [niaci
Emplastrum Ammoniaci
.. Ammoniaci c. Hyd.
.. Belladonnæ
.. Cantharidis
.. Galbani
.. Hydrargyri
.. Opii
.. Picis
.. Plumbi
.. Resinæ
.. Saponis
.. Thuris Co.
Ess. Amm. Concent.
.. Aurantii Comp.
.. Calumbæ
.. Camphoræ
.. Caryophylli
.. Cascarillæ
.. Cuspariæ
.. Genti. Comp.
.. Rhei
.. Rosæ Comp.
.. Rosæ Odorif.
.. Sarzæ Comp.
.. Sennæ Comp.
Ext. Aconiti
.. Aloës purificatum
.. Belladonnæ
.. Calumbæ
.. Cascarillæ
.. Catechu
.. Chinopodii
.. Chimaphilæ
.. Chirayitæ
.. Cinch. Cordifoliæ
.. .. Lancifoliæ
.. .. Oblongifoliæ
.. Colchici Acetic.
.. .. Cormi
.. .. Sem.
.. Colocynthidis
.. .. Comp.
.. .. .. Pulv.
.. Conii
.. Copaibæ
.. Cubebæ Res.
.. Cuspariæ
.. Digitalis
.. Diosmæ
.. Dulcamaræ
.. Elaterii
.. Ergotæ
.. Gentianæ
.. Glycyrrhizæ
.. Guaiaci Lign.
.. Hellebori
.. Hæmatoxyli
.. Hyoscyami
.. Heder Terrest.
.. Jalapæ
.. .. Alkalinum
.. .. Resinosum
.. Kramariæ
.. Lactucæ
.. .. Virosæ
.. Lobeliæ
.. Lupuli
.. Mezerei
.. Nuc. Vomicæ Alcoh.
.. Opii Purific.
.. .. Sedativ.
.. Papaveris
.. Pareiræ
.. Pyrethri
.. Quassiæ
.. Rhei
.. Sabinæ
.. Sarzæ
.. Sarzæ Comp.
Ext. Stramonii
.. .. Sem.
.. Taraxaci
.. Veratri
.. Uvæ Ursi
Ferri Amm.-chlorid.
.. .. Tartar
.. Hydras Peroxid
.. Iodidum
.. Percyanidum
.. Potassio-tartras
.. Sesquioxidum
.. Sulphas
Flores Anthemidis
.. Rosæ
.. Sambuci
Folia Sennæ Alexand.
.. .. Ind.
Gentianina
Gummi Acaciæ
.. Amm. Gutt.
.. Assafœtidæ
.. Benzoini
.. Cambogiæ
.. Guaiaci
.. Kino
.. Mastich Gutt.
.. Myrrhæ
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Hydr. Amm.-chlorid.
.. Bichloridum
.. Bicyanidum
.. Biniodidum
.. Bynoxydum
.. Bisulphuretum
.. Chloridum
.. Iodidum
.. Nitrico Oxydum
.. Oxydum
.. Sulph. cum Sulphure
Hydrargyrum cum Creta
.. Purificatum
Iodinium
Jalapina
Lactucarium
Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.
.. Saponis
Liquor Ammoniæ
.. .. Acet. Concent.
.. .. Fortissim.
.. Barii Chloridi
.. Calcii Chloridi
.. Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ
.. Opii Sedativus
.. Plumbi Diacetatis
.. Potassæ
.. .. (Brandish)
.. .. Arsenitis
.. .. Effervescens
.. Potassii Iodidi Compos.
.. Sodæ Clorin.
.. .. Efferves.
.. Sarzæ Jamaic.
.. .. Comp.
.. Sennæ Alex.
Lobelia Inflata
Magnesia
.. Ponderosa
Magnesiæ Carbonas
.. Ponderosa
.. Sulphas
Manganesii Binoxyd.
Manna
Maranta
Mistura Sennæ Comp.
Morphia
Morphiæ Acetas
.. Hydrochloras
Oleum Æthereum
.. Absinthii
.. Anethi
.. Anisi
.. Anthemidis
.. Amygdalæ dulc.
.. Amar. Essent.
.. Aurantii
.. Bergamottæ
.. Cajeputi
.. Carui
.. Caryophill.
.. Cassiæ
.. Cinnamomi
.. Cubebæ
.. Cymini
.. Ergotæ
.. Fœniculi
.. Juniperi
.. Lavandulæ
.. Limonum
.. Macis [peritæ
.. Menthæ Pi-
.. .. Pulegii
.. .. Viridis
.. Myristicæ
.. Neroli
.. Olivæ
.. Origani
.. Pimentæ
.. Rhodii
.. Ricini
.. Rosmarini
.. Rutæ
.. Sassafras
.. Sabinæ
.. Succin Purif.
.. Terebinth
.. Tignii
Opium Turc.
Otto Rosæ
Oxymel Scillæ
.. Simplex
Pilul. Aloës Comp.
.. .. cum myrrha
.. Cambogiæ Comp.
.. Colocynth
.. Conii
.. Ferri
.. Galbani
.. Hydrargyri
.. Hydrarg. Chlor. Comp.
.. Hydrarg. Iodidi
.. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
.. Rhei Comp.
.. Sagapeni Comp.
.. Saponis Comp.
.. Scillæ
.. Styracis
Plumbi Acetas
.. Chloridum
.. Iodidum
.. Oxy. Hydrat.
Phosphorus
Potassa cum calce
Potassæ Acetas
.. Bicarbonas
.. Bisulphas
.. Bitartras
.. Carbonas
.. Chloras
.. Citras
.. Hydras
.. Nitras
.. Sulphas
.. Tartras
Potassii Bromidum
.. Ferrocyanidum
.. Iodidum
.. Sulphuretum
Pulvis Acaciæ
.. Aloës Socotorinæ
.. Aloës Comp.
.. Antimonii Com.
.. Belladonnæ
.. Calumbæ
.. Cinnamomi
.. .. Comp.
.. Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ
.. Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ
.. Cinchonæ Oblongifoliæ
.. Colchici
.. Conii [Opio
.. Cornu Ust. cum
.. Cretæ Comp.
.. cum Opio
.. Cubebæ
.. Digitalis
.. Ergotæ
.. Hyoscyami
.. Ipecacuanhæ
.. .. Comp.
.. Jalapæ Comp.
.. Iridis Flor.
.. Kino Comp.
.. Myrrhæ
.. Opii Turc.
.. Rhei "
.. " Ind.
.. Sabinæ
.. Sartzæ Jamaic.
.. " Cort.
.. Scammonii
.. " Comp.
.. Scillæ
.. Sennæ
.. Tragacanth
.. .. Comp.
.. Uvæ Ursi
.. Zingiberis Jamaic.
Quinæ Disulphas
Radix Calumbæ
.. Colchici Siccat.
.. Gentianæ
.. Ipecacuanhæ
.. Jalapæ
.. Mezerei Cort.
.. Pareira
.. Rhei Turc.
.. .. Ind.
.. Sarzæ Jam.
.. Scillæ Siccat.
.. Zingiber Jamaic.
Sapo Durus
Sapo Castil. in Pulv.
Scillitina
Secale Cornutum
Semina Cardamomi
Simina Colchici
Sodæ Acetas
.. Carbonas
.. .. Exsic.
.. Biboras
.. Potassio-Tartras
.. Phosphas
.. Sesquicarbonas
.. Sulphas
Species pro Confect Aromatica
.. Mistura Cratæ Comp.
.. Pilul. Rhei Co.
.. Aloës c. Myrrha
.. Hyd. Chloridi Co
Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus
.. Nitrici
.. Sulphurici
.. Ammoniæ
.. .. Aromaticus
.. Ammoniæ Fœtidus
.. Armoraciæ Com.
.. Cinnamomi
.. Colchici Ammon
.. Juniperi Comp.
.. Lavandulæ
.. Myristicæ
.. Pimentæ
.. Rosmarini
Spongia Usta
Strychnia
Sulphur
.. Præcip.
Sulphuris Iodidum
Syrupus Althææ
.. Aurantii
.. Croci
.. Limonum
.. Mori
.. Papaveris
.. Rhamni
.. Rhœados
.. Rosæ
.. Sarzæ
.. Sennæ
.. Tolutani
.. Zingiberis
Tinctura Aloës
.. .. Comp.
.. Amm. Comp.
.. Assafœtidæ
.. Aurantii
.. Balsami Tolutani
.. Belladonnæ
.. Benzoini Cmp.
.. Calumbæ
.. Camphoræ
.. .. Comp.
.. Cantharidis
.. Capsici
.. Cardamomi
.. .. Comp
.. Cascarillæ
.. Castorei
.. .. Comp.
.. Catechu
.. Cinchonæ
.. .. Ammon.
.. .. Comp.
.. Cinnamomi
.. .. Comp.
.. Colchici
.. .. Comp.
.. .. Rad.
.. Conii
.. Cubebæ
.. Cuspariæ
.. Chirayitæ
.. Digitalis
.. Diosmæ
.. Ergotæ
.. Ferri Acetatis
.. .. Ammo.-chlorid
.. .. Sesqui-chlorida
.. Gallæ
.. Galbani
.. GentianæCom.
.. Guaiaci
.. .. Comp.
Tinct. Hellebori
.. Hyoscyami
.. Iodinii Comp.
.. Jalapæ
.. Kino
.. Krameriæ
.. Lavendulæ Cp
.. Lobeliæ
.. .. Æther
.. Lupuli
.. Mastich.
.. Myrrhæ
.. Opii
.. Pyrethri
.. Rhei Comp.
.. Sabinæ
.. .. Comp.
.. Scillæ
.. Sennæ Comp.
.. Serpentariæ
.. Stramonii
.. .. Sem.
.. Valerianæ
.. .. Comp.
.. Zingiberis
Veratria
Vinum Aloës
.. Antimonii Potassio-tart.
.. Colchici
.. .. Sem.
.. Ferri
.. Ipecacuanhæ
.. Opii
.. Veratri
Unguentum Antim Potassii Tart.
.. Cantharidis
.. Cetacei
.. Creasoti
.. Elemi
.. Gallæ Compositum
.. Hydrargyri Fortius
.. .. Nitratis.
.. .. Nitrico-oxydi
.. .. Iodidi
.. .. Biniodidi
.. .. Ammoniæ chlor.
.. Iodin. Compositum
.. Picis Liquidæ
.. Picis Nigræ
.. Plumbi Comp.
.. Plumbi Iodidi
.. Sambuci
.. .. Viride
.. Veratri
.. Zinci
Zinci Acetas
.. Chloridum
.. Oxydum
.. Sulphas
Emp. Adhesiv.
Pill Boxes, Lig.
.. .. Chart
Phials containing 1 oz.
.. .. 2 oz.
.. .. 3 oz.
.. .. 4 oz.
.. .. 6 oz.
.. .. 8 oz.
.. .. 12 oz.
.. .. 16 oz.
Bottles, gr. glass, 6 oz.
.. .. 8 oz.
.. .. 16 oz.
.. Winchester qts.
Funnels (assorted) per set, glass
Funnels (assorted) per set, Wedgewood
Mortars, Wedgewood
Pill Tiles, Marked
.. Plain
Pill Machines
Apothecary's grain scales and weights, with brass and glass pans
Pallette Knives
Stiff pill Knives
Plaster Spatulas
Scissors assorted
Pewter Syringes, two oz.
Pewter Syringes, half oz.
Pewter Syringes, one oz.
Pewter Syringes, two oz., with bone pipes
Improved patent Syringes, pewter
Improved patent Syringes, brass
Stomach Pumps, improved
Œsophagus Tubes
Veterinary Syringes, 1 pint
Veterinary Syringes, 1 quart
Veterinary Syringes, 2 quarts
Veterinary Syringes, patent improved, in mahogany case
Elastic Gum Rings
Nipple Shields
Bougies, com. assorted
Bougies Rectum, assorted
Catheters, elastic gum, with flexible Stillettes
Catheters, silv. male, assort. ⅌ set
Catheters, female ditto
Court Plaster, embossed covers
Brass Wire Drum Sieves, assorted, per set
Tooth Powder boxes plain
Ditto varnished and labelled
Seidlitz boxes, embossed cloth
Soda ditto
Seidlitz cases, with stoppered bottles
Seidlitz cases, in jappanned tin
Seidlitz, in mahogany cases
Twine Boxes, one pound, lignum vitæ
Ditto, half ditto ditto
Ditto, quarter ditto ditto
Ditto, one lb. mahogany
Ditto half lb., ditto
Ditto quarter lb., ditto

Besides the foregoing list, C. M. Penny begs to enumerate a great many other articles, such as fire-boxes, Lucif rs, Prometheans, brushes of every description, medicine chests, plain, painted, and mahogany,—show jars, white, b'ue, and lilac; ointment pots of all sizes, bleeding basins, evaporating dishes; snuff jars, Mazarine blue, drab, and other colours, and labelled in the newest and most handsome style,—upright bottles, spice jars, carboys, stoppered rounds, graduated glass measures, both conical and cylindrical,—blue flint glass retorts and receivers, from one pint to a gallon,—surgical instruments, corks, (phial an' soda), trusses, sponge, perfumery, pink and ther coloured saucers, &c., &c.

Medical men, and Chemists and Druggists generally, will find peculiar advantage in resorting to this establishment, as the proprietor has a large stock, and being desirous of reducing it, is determined to charge the very lowest price for every article.

Prescriptions are prepared with great care by Mr. PENNY, personally. 6504

SADDLERY.

THE Stock of Saddlery selling off. Apply to
JOHN GIBLETT, 292, Pitt-street,
6522 Opposite the Theatre.

KANGAROO SKINS.

ON SALE by the undersigned,—Superior Kangaroo Skins.

ALSO,

Wanted to purchase, LARGE HIDES, for which the *highest cash price* will be given.
THOMAS HOPKINS.
Apply at 78, King-street. 6379

LUCERNE SEED.

SUPERIOR LUCERNE SEED on sale by the undersigned, at the Commercial Wharf.
MEIKLEJOHN AND SPEER, Commission Agents.
April 30. 6500

FRESH BARRATT'S TWIST, IN WHOLE, HALF, AND QUARTER TIERCES, AND KEGS,
Ex "*Royal Consort.*"

SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS,
Ex *Velocity, Autumnus, Elizabeth, Osprey, Britomart, Margaret, Munford, &c., &c.*
W. H. ALDIS,
6101 TOBACCO MERCHANT

ON SALE, ex *Eliza, Anne Carr, Caledonia,* and other late arrivals, at the Stores of the undersigned—

An extensive and general assortment of Manchester Goods.

ALSO,

Woolpacks
Candlewicks
Refined Saltpetre
Liverpool, St. Ube's, and rock salt.

JOHN ROSTRON, Factor and Agent.
Manchester Warehouse, No. 2, Spring-street.
April 17. 5852

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PARTIES requiring any of the above articles, are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with the best article to be procured, and on most reasonable terms, by applying to
J. O GLANHAM, Charlotte-place, Wine and Spirit Store, opposite Mr. Gosling's.

N.B.—A superior brown sherry on hand at 14s. per dozen. 6489

SICILY WHITE WINES.

THE undersigned has had a very superior parcel placed in his hands for private sale, the whole of which is in convenient packages for private families, and can be recommended as an excellent dinner wine.
THOMAS S. MORT,
6520 Auctioneer and Broker.

MUCH WANTED,

BYASS' ALE AND PORTER.—To be obtained at
ELLIOTT'S, Charlotte-place.

ALSO,

Porter and Wine Corks. 6488

THE undersigned has FOR SALE, Superior Marsala wine, in quarter-casks. A patent wool press, by Mortimer.
FRANCIS WATKINS,
6424 Parramatta.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter casks, and in quarts and pints, in cases; Port Wine, in pints and quarts, in 3 dozen cases; Ales, Porter, Rum, Brandy, &c., &c., cheaper than any house in Sydney, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
ROBINSON AND CO.,
479, George-street, down the Gateway.
April 22. 6069

FIFTY Hogsheads of fine English Ale, by a late arrival, in fine condition, for sale at the stores of the undersigned, price £5 5s. An allowance to purchasers of five hogsheads or more.
RICHARD PEEK,
6476 452, George-street.

ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

HYSONSKIN, Congou, and Gunpowder Teas, of a superior quality, recently imported by the undersigned, per *Challenger.*

ALSO,

One hundred boxes Cavendish Tobacco, just landed, ex *Castlereagh.*
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
6485 Fort-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Coffee, Manila and Java
Sugar, refined
Tea, Hysonskin
Tea, Congou, in boxes.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5960 Campbell's Wharf.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

THE price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, will be sixpence halfpenny per bushel, from this day. 1st of March, 1845.

	s.	d
14 Bags, delivered from the Wharf ..	15	2
14 Bags, delivered in the City	17	6
14 Bags, delivered at Woolloomooloo, Glebe, &c.	19	10

All payments to be made previous to delivery, to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Bligh-street, or Miller's Point, where orders will be received.
P. P. KING,
Commissioner Australian Agricultural Co. 3365

SUPERIOR GIG FOR SALE.

A HOODED GIG, enamelled leather, with Collinge's patent axle, and in first-rate order, for sale. Apply to
JAMES ALLAN,
6469 Coach-builder, Druitt-street.

600 HEAD CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, a mixed herd of superior bred quiet cattle running in the New England District. Apply to
SAMUEL LYONS,
George-street and Charlotte-place. 5909

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

MAY 1.—*Penyard Park*, barque, 377 tons, Captain Weller, from the Downs the 24th December, and the Cape of Good Hope the 8th March. Passengers—Colonel Anderson, C.B. and K.H., 50th regiment, and servant, Captain and Mrs Waddy, 50th regiment, one child and servant, Dr. and Mrs Hume, four children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Levick, two children and servant, Mrs. Pattrick, Mr. G. Pattrick, and two Misses Pattrick, Mrs. Eustice, Miss Wilmot, Mr. Wilmot, Mrs. Weller, Miss Weller, Captain Wilson, Mr. Piper, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Corbat, Master Sansom, and Mr. Wilkins.

DEPARTURE.

May 1.—*Challenger*, brig, Captain Archibald, for Hongkong. Passengers—Mr. C. S. Matheson, Mr. Sutherland, and Mrs. Skinner and child.

MARQUESAS.—We give below a return of merchant vessels which have anchored during the last quarter of 1844, in the Bay of Taishae, island of Row-hiva, Marquesas:—French: The ship *Julius Cæsar*, of Bordeaux, 306 tons, laden with supplies for the establishment; the brig *Edouard Maria*, of Bordeaux, 123 tons, from Valparaiso, with merchandise; the barque *La Marie*, of Bordeaux, 163 tons, from Valparaiso, with merchandise; these three subsequently proceeded to Tahiti.—Foreigners: The English ship *Heart of Oak*, of Newcastle, 325 tons, laden with coals; the American whaler *Daniel Webster*, of Nantucket, 343 tons, from Talcahuano; the American whaler *John Coggeshell*, of Newport, 333 tons, from Valparaiso; the American whaler *Washington*, of Nantucket, 300 tons, from Callao; the English whaler *Rifleman*, of London, 320 tons, from Talcahuano. Collectively these vessels were of 1213 tons; their crews amounted to 164 men, and their cargoes were valued at 1,813,133 francs 64 centimes.—*Journal de Tahiti, January* 9, 1845.

The *Penyard Park* has seen no vessel at sea since leaving England; she put into the Cape of Good Hope to obtain a fresh supply of water at which place she remained four days. On Tuesday evening she was within three miles of the Heads, when a sudden squall came on, which compelled them to stand off to sea again.

ENGLISH SHIPPING—The *Amelia*, Captain Teasdale, was advertising in London as the January Packet Ship for Sydney. The *Jane Goudie*, was advertised to sail for Sydney on the 23rd January. The *Amwell*, for Hobart Town, June 12th, and Bahia October 8th, arrived off Portsmouth on the 20th December. The *Renown*, from Launceston, arrived at Gravesend the 20th December. The *Medura*, 800 tons, Captain Smith, was advertised to leave London on the 28th February, for New Zealand. The *Orator*, from Valparaiso, arrived at Deal on the 17th December.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SHIPPING.—The *Royal Saxon*, from Bombay, for Liverpool, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th March. The *Agincourt*, from Calcutta to London, left the Cape on the 1st March. The *Cadet*, from Port Essington to London, left the Cape on the 20th February. The *John Woodhall*, from Calcutta to Liverpool, sailed thence on the 25th February. The *Symmetry*, from Adelaide, arrived there on the 26th February, and sailed for London on the 3rd March. The ship *Glenelg*, from the Downs, 1st January, arrived there on the 6th March. The *Leander* from Hobart Town to London, arrived at the Cape on the 6th March.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
2	FRIDAY	6 42	5 18	4 54	5 18

New Moon, May 6, 2 m. past 8, P. M.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1845.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

THE *Penyard Park* brings London news to the 21st December, only one day later than had previously been received. Upon looking through the papers we have received, we do not observe any event of importance not previously noticed. Consols closed on the 20th at 100½.

TAHITI.

WE subjoin free translations of some of the official documents issued by Governor BRUAT which were only alluded to yesterday. The following is a translation of a Letter, addressed by Governor BRUAT to the Chiefs, on the refusal of POMARE to accede to the terms proposed by Admiral HAMELIN:—

Tahiti, 5th January, 1845.

Salutation to you,—I address to you an account of the fruitless attempts made by the principal Officer of the Staff of the Admiral to induce Queen Pomare to return to Papeite to re-establish the Protectorate.

I now inform you that I intend to rehoist the flag of the Protectorate so soon as the chiefs shall have assembled, and so soon as I shall have placed them in possession of the power which is accorded to them by the treaty.

I shall see you with pleasure attending the *fête* which I give on the 8th of this month. On that occasion, the Admiral and myself will make known to you the good words of the King Louis Philippe, and the unalterable resolution of France to remain at Tahiti, and there to maintain the Protectorate.

On the following day, 9th January, you are summoned to unite yourselves in general assembly.

I give you the assurance, that all that is past is forgotten, and that I have but one end in view, which is to re-establish amongst you the love, union, and concord, without which the country cannot be otherwise than unhappy—the laws otherwise than rigorous.

Salutation to you.

The Governor, &c.,

BRUAT.

On the 7th January was issued the following:—

PROCLAMATION TO THE TROOPS.

Officers, Sub-Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers,—The King, wishing to exhibit to the eyes of all an example of the respect which is due to treaties, has acceded to the supplication which has been addressed to him by Queen Pomare, and has decided that the Protectorate shall be henceforth established in the archipelago of the Society Islands.

In execution of his orders, the flag of France, symbol of the exterior sovereignty which we exercise, must continue to float alone on all the military posts, and on all points of defence of the Society Islands. The flag of the Protectorate—that is to say, the ancient flag of Tahiti, quartered with the French colours, will be hoisted on the other public buildings.

In granting her high protection to the inhabitants of the Society Islands, France wishes that they should enjoy, without restriction, advantages which that protection ought to assure them.

Officers, sub-Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers,—Henceforth it is a duty for you to treat with the greatest kindness and consideration, a new family, a population which France shelters with her flag, and I do not doubt that each of you will be disposed to assist for himself, and according to the station he occupies, in the accomplishment of this solemn act of royal beneficence.

The Governor of the French Establishments of Oceania, Commissioner of the King at the Society Islands.

BRUAT.

Papeite, 7th January, 1845.

And to the inhabitants of the Society Islands the following, after reciting the two first paragraphs of that addressed to the troops:—

Inhabitants of the Society Islands,—If France, in according to you her high protection, assures you without restriction all the advantages which you may derive from reposing yourselves under the shade of her colours, henceforth she has a right also to expect from you a loyal and sincere friendship in return for the benefits which she guarantees you.

You will understand that it is necessary for your interests that the most intimate union should exist between you and the military forces which France maintains in these islands; you will understand that the presence of these forces is not only a right, resulting from the Protectorate, but an obligation which it imposes on France; you will understand in short, that your assistance ought now for ever to be assured to the protecting government, in order to facilitate to that government the means of providing for your general welfare, in establishing peace, and in the entire accomplishment of the solemn act of benevolent solicitude which has been shown towards you by his Majesty the King of the French.

The Governor, Commissioner of the King, deeply regrets that her Majesty Queen Pomare, resisting all the offers which have been made to her successively by himself and Admiral Hamelin, who had been entrusted to bear to her the benevolent words of the King of the French, has refused to come, to participate by her presence in the re-establishment of the Protectorate.

H.M.S. "TALBOT" AND GOVERNOR BRUAT.

The following is the account given by the *Journal de Tahiti*, of the dispute which led to the precipitate departure of H.M.S. *Talbot* from Papeite:—

Papeiti, February 16.—On Monday last, an English ship of war having been signalled, the chief officer of the staff proceeded, by order of *M. Le Gouverneur*, outside the harbour, on board the vessel, to instruct the commander as to the formalities he would have to fulfil if it were his intention to anchor at Papeite. It was Her Majesty's Britannic Sloop of War *Talbot*, whose name has already figured so much in the discussions which have taken place in Europe relative to the affairs of Tahiti, in consequence of the part she enacted at Papeite, where she was stationed during the period of the provisional government—a part in which any thing but a friendly feeling towards us was shown. Having been informed by the chief officer of the staff that he would have to salute the French flag, in token of the external sovereignty which we exercise here, and the protectorate flag, each with twenty-one guns, and that unless he went through this formality, he could not communicate with the shore, Captain Thompson of the *Talbot* answered that he had no objection to do so, only, added he, before saluting the two flags, he wished according to established usage to enter into communication with Mr. Miller, Consul-general of his nation. The *Talbot* anchored in the harbour of Papeite on the same day, and the interview with Consul-general Miller, demanded by Captain Thompson, immediately took place. At the end of this interview when every body believed that he was about to order the two salutes to be fired, the Commander of the *Talbot* wrote to the Governor that he could not consent to give the two salutes demanded, unless the British Consular flag, which had been brought by Mr. Pritchard, were hoisted on shore. This had already been demanded by Consul-general Miller, and by Mr. Hammond, commander of the *Salamander*, and as before, so it was now again refused, and so it ought. The explanations given to Mr Thompson, not having however been such as to induce him to alter his determination, *M. le Governeur* thought it his duty to refuse the *Talbot* all communication with the shore. In consequence, a guard-boat manned, turn by turn, from *l'Uranie*, *la Meurthe*, and *le Phaeton*, was kept constantly anchored near the *Talbot*, preventing any access to her, and also taking care that persons on board her should have no communication with those without. The *Salamander*, steamer, however, being the official residence of the Consul-general, there was free communication between the two English vessels.

The *Talbot* left on the following day for the Sandwich Islands, having Mr. MILLER on board.

LAMB SKINS.

OUR attention has been drawn to the circumstance, that a gentleman who has contributed a great deal of valuable information to the colonial press, wrote a letter to the *Maitland Mercury*, some six months since, in which he pointed out the great value of lamb skins. As we are much impressed with the importance of the suggestion which we made a day or two since, respecting the market which China presents for the articles referred to, we have reprinted the letter in another part of the paper.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SIDE.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Honors the three JUDGES, in Banco.

O'BRIEN *v.* WALKER AND OTHERS.

In this case a rule *nisi* had been obtained on the part of the plaintiff, calling upon the other side to show cause why an order of Court for judgment as in case of a nonsuit should not be set aside, on several grounds of alleged irregularity. On a former day, when the rule came on for argument, it was objected to by the defendants' counsel, upon the ground of not having been properly headed in the cause; and the Court sustained the objection, but enlarged the rule till this day, on condition of costs being paid by the plaintiff, whose attorney agreed to give his undertaking for the same.

Mr. DARVALL having now moved the rule absolute,

Mr. WINDEYER objected to the case being further proceeded with, upon the ground that the condition precedent, namely, the payment of costs, had not been complied with, although demand had been made.

Mr. DARVALL stated, in reply, that no real demand from the attorney (Mr. Want) had been made, although a clerk had been applied to on the previous day during his absence; and early that morning the costs had been actually tendered.

The COURT decided, that although by the drawing up of the rule the payment of costs was rendered a condition precedent, the undertaking of the attorney having been given and accepted at the time of the former motion, was sufficient for all purposes.

The rule *nisi* was now argued between Messrs. FOSTER and DARVALL for the plaintiff, and Mr. WINDEYER for the defendants, the question at issue being whether there had or had not been an understanding that all proceedings in the case should be stayed until a point at issue between the same parties, and having reference to the same grounds of action, had been decided by the Court.

Their HONORS ordered the rule for judgment, as in case of a nonsuit, to be rescinded, upon the plaintiff giving a peremptory undertaking to go to trial at the next sittings, and paying the usual costs.

WILSON *v.* THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Mr. WINDEYER moved upon the usual affidavit for a rule enabling the plaintiff in the above case to sue *in forma pauperis*—rule granted.

ANDERSON *v.* CONNELL.

Mr. MICHIE moved, upon affidavit, for judgment as in case of a nonsuit in the above case, upon the ground that the plaintiff had neglected proceeding to trial within the proper time after issue had been joined.

Mr. DARVALL appeared on the other side, and produced an affidavit, from which it appeared that a *similiter* had been filed during the month of April, so that in point of fact the cause was only then at issue, and could not, up to the present time, have been brought to trial.

The Court dismissed the application, without costs on either side.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA *v.* WISEMAN

Mr. BROADHURST applied to have two cases between the above parties tried by special juries of twelve; and the motion being consented to by Mr. MICHIE, was granted.

SMART *v.* BOUGHTON.

Mr. BROADHURST moved for leave to amend the pleas herein, by pleading that the drawer of the bill sued upon had been released, and that no notice of dishonour had been received.

Mr. MICHIE opposed the motion upon several grounds, and showed, upon affidavit, that the person who was expected to prove the notice of dishonour had left the colony.

The COURT granted permission to amend the plea as respected the release; but refused such permission with reference to the notice of dishonour.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA *v.* SMITH AND ANOTHER.

The Court was occupied the remainder of the day, in hearing the arguments of counsel in the above case. It will be resumed, and probably concluded, at ten o'clock this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT HOLIDAY.—During the sitting of the Supreme Court, yesterday, it was announced by His Honor the Chief Justice, that as the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day fell this year upon a Saturday, the customary Supreme Court holiday would be kept on the following Monday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

THE following is a list of all the publicans' licenses granted up to yesterday afternoon, inclusive. The meeting was adjourned at 5 P.M., till to-day, when several applications which were postponed will be taken into consideration. All the publicans whose applications have been granted are required to attend at the Police Office to-day or to-morrow, to execute the necessary bonds. It was intimated last night, at the opening of the magistrates' room, that any person who felt aggrieved by the decisions of the meeting, would be heard as an appellant on Monday next, at ten o'clock.

1 Cornelius O'Neil, Waterman's Arms, George-street
2 Matthias Hooper, King's Head, George-street
3 James Gannon, Sportsman, George-street
4 John Dalley, Pilots' Inn, George-street, (new)
5 Robert White Moore, Fortune of War, George-street
6 Isaac Moore, Patent Slip, George and Globe streets, (new.) Refused.
7 George Venables, Blue Anchor, George-street and Brown Bear Lane
8 David Davies, Australian Hotel, George-street
9 George Clarke, General Washington, George-street
10 John Isaacs, Blue Posts, George-street
11 Edward Parsonage, Union, George-street, (new)
12 John Johnstone, Tenant at Will, George-street, (new.) Refused
13 Charles Benham, Nelson Inn, George-street, (new.) Refused
14 Robert Jones, Liverpool Arms, George-street
15 Sarah Barnes, St. John's Tavern, George and Bridge streets
16 William Oliver, City Wine Vaults, George and Malcolm streets
17 Israel Solomon, Crooked Billet, George-street
18 John Solomon, Albion Hotel, George-street
19 Michael Farrel, Welsh Harp Inn, George-street. Refused
20 Peter M'Kew, Black Boy, George and King streets
21 John Sparke, Royal Hotel, George-street
22 Robert Murray, Farriers' Arms, George-street
23 John Holman, White Horse, George-street
24 John O'Dowd, Queen's Head Inn, George-street
25 Thomas Baker, Crown and Anchor, George and Market streets
26 Thomas Douglass, Bull's Head Inn, George-street
27 Richard Crampton, Crampton's Hotel, George street. Refused
28 George Wilkie, London Tavern, George-street
29 Charles Gaze, Swan with Two Necks, George and Park streets
30 Alexander Elliott, City Inn, George-street
31 William Aitkenhead, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets
32 Isaac Titterton, Talbot Inn, George-street
33 George Coleson, George and Dragon, George and Liverpool streets
34 Charles Bath, Currency Lass, George-street
35 Henry Doran, Jews' Harp, George-street
36 Thomas Johnson, Crown, George-street
37 William Stevenson, Square and Compass, George-street
38 Philip Whelan, Britannia Arms, George and Goulburn streets
39 Michael Napthaly, Bald-faced Stag, George-street
40 James Stewart, Woolpack, George-street
41 Andrew Byrne, Peacock, George-street
42 Frances Harper, Settlers' Arms, George and Sussex streets, (new)
43 John Dishington, Odd Fellows' Hall, George-street
44 Alexander Tait, Odd Fellows' Hall, George-street, (new.) Refused
45 George Sherbin, Steam-Engine Inn, George-street
46 Peter Hanslow, Dog and Duck, George-street
47 Richard Trowler, Black Swan, George-street
48 David Taylor, Wheat-sheaf Inn, George-street
49 James Reynolds, New York Hotel, George-street
50 John Sims, Currency Lass, Pitt-street
51 Mary Ann Healy, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street
52 Alfred Toogood, Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets
53 Elias Ellis, Freemasons' Arms, Pitt and King streets
54 William Dind, Star and Garter, Pitt-street
55 Joseph Wyatt, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street
56 George Skinner, Clown, Pitt-street
57 William Stone, King's Arms, Pitt-street
58 Abraham Joseph Levy, Garrick's Head, Pitt-street
59 Henry Streadwick Green, Cricketer's Hotel, Pitt and Market streets
60 William Toogood, Toogood's Hotel, Pitt-street
61 Michael Cohen, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-street
62 Richard Hayes, Mayor Inn, Pitt-street
63 J. E. Elliott, Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets
64 Thomas Hillson, Cottage of Content, Pitt and Bathurst streets
65 Benjamin Norris, Red Lion, Pitt and Goulburn streets
66 James Oatley, Sportsman, Pitt and Goulburn streets
67 Louisa Watkins, Pultney Hotel, Pitt and Liverpool streets
68 James Cunningham, Bunch of Grapes, Castlereagh and King streets
69 Frederick Peterson, Leather Bottle, Castlereagh-street. Refused
70 Edward Catlin, Globe Tavern, Castlereagh and Market streets
71 Martin Burke, Seven Stars, Castlereagh-st.
72 William Turton, Barley Mow Inn, Castlereagh and Park streets
73 William Tunks, Curriers' Arms, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets
74 Charles Doyle, Builders' Arms, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets
75 Thomas Dillon, Yorkshire Stingo, Castlereagh and Goulburn streets
76 Emanuel Crabb, Golden Fleece, Castlereagh-street
77 Nicholas Dunn, Scotch Thistle, Castlereagh and Campbell streets
78 Richard Driver, Three Tuns, Elizabeth and King streets
79 John Wilson, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Elizabeth and Hunter streets
80 Mountford Clarkson, Spread Eagle, Elizabeth and Park streets
81 Esther Roberts, Crown, Elizabeth and Goulburn streets
82 James Cavenagh, Cheshire Cheese, Elizabeth-street
83 John Wheeler, Strawberry Hill Inn, Elizabeth-street
84 Michael Gaynor, Travellers' Rest, Phillip and Hunter streets, (new)
John Raynor, Star, Phillip and Hunter streets
86 Thomas Estall, Corporation Inn, Phillip-street
87 Elizabeth Cummins, Lemon Tree, Phillip-street
88 Samuel Russell, Hope Tavern, York-street
89 James Entwisle, Freemasons' Hall, York-street
90 George Morrison, Forbes Hotel, York and King streets
91 Joseph Simmons, Tavistock Hotel, York and King streets
92 Martin Gill, Donnybrook Hotel, York-st.
93 Richard Lowater, Harp and Shamrock, York and Market streets
94 William Kilpatrick, Harp of Erin, York-st.
95 Bernard M'Laughlin, Young Prince of Wales, York-street
96 Thomas Aiton, Erin-go-bragh, York-street
97 John M'Kenzie, Glen Albion Inn, Clarence-street and Margaret-place
98 Philip Solomon, Solomon's Temple, Clarence and Erskine streets, (new)
99 George Ashton, White Hart, Clarence and King streets
100 Henry Wineberg, Crispin Arms, Clarence-street
101 Patrick Conlon, Tradesman's Arms, Clarence-street
102 William Ford, Napoleon Inn, Kent and Windmill streets
103 William Wells, Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent and Argyle streets
104 William N. Palmer, Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street
105 Ann Bryan, Gas Hotel, Kent-street
106 James Cracknell, Green Dragon, Kent and Erskine streets
107 James Spears, Shamrock Inn, Kent and Erskine streets
108 George Simpson, St. Andrew's Tavern, Kent and King streets
109 Samuel Coulson, Wollongong Hotel, Kent and King streets, (new)
110 George Howell, City Inn, Kent-street
111 H. F. O'Donnell, Australian, Kent and Market streets
112 Richard Cullen, Union, Kent-street
113 Abraham Levy, Red Cross, Kent and Druitt streets
114 John Curtis, Macquarie Inn, Kent and Bathurst streets
115 William Carss, Hunter River Inn, Hunter River Wharf, Sussex-street
116 R. T. Carter, Ship Inn, Sussex-street
117 Edward Borton, Blue Bell Hotel, Sussex and Erskine streets
118 Robert Henderson, Dove, Sussex and Erskine streets
119 Thomas Stewart, Royal Oak, Sussex and Erskine streets
120 James Schofield, Patent Slip, Sussex and King streets
121 Philip Joseph Cohen, Saracen's Head, Sussex and King streets
122 Edward Bermingham, Commercial Hotel, Sussex and King streets
123 Richard Graham, Labour in Vain, Sussex-street
124 Henry Linden, Woolpack Inn, Sussex street
125 Patrick Lee, Harp of Erin, Sussex-street
126 Alexander Gray, Light-house Hotel, Sussex and Bathurst streets
127 Samuel Jones, Governor Bourke, Sussex and Market streets
128 Samuel Barnett, Cheshire Cheese, Sussex and Market streets
129 Thomas Leggett, Hope and Anchor, Sussex and Druitt streets
130 Charles Hurford, Prince of Wales's Feathers, Sussex and Goulburn streets
131 Daniel Bissland, Sir Walter Scott Inn, Sussex and Bathurst streets
132 William West, Angel and Crown, Sussex and Liverpool streets
133 Henry Maddox, Jolly Miller, Sussex and Liverpool streets
134 James Aylward, Hand and Heart, Dickson and Liverpool streets
135 Hugh M'Lachlan, Captain Cook, Spring-street
136 Robert Ward, Forth and Clyde, Bridge-street
137 Thomas Petty, Petty's Hotel, Church-hill
138 C. J Bullivant, Three Crowns, Church-hill
139 Matthew Brown, Rose and Crown, Harrington and Argyle streets
140 Andrew Coss, Punch Bowl, Gloucester-street
141 Robert Neil Hodge, Land o'Cakes, Gloucester-street
142 William M. Curtayne, Limerick Arms, Gloucester and Essex streets. Refused
143 William Wells, Woolpress Inn, Gloucester-street
144 John Rochester, Erin-go-Bragh, Cambridge-street
145 Matthew Charlton, Glenmore Cottage, Cumberland-street
146 Thomas Share, Plymouth Inn, Cumberland-street
147 Edward T. M'Donald, Forth and Clyde, Cumberland-street and Essex-lane
148 William Blore Halden, Coach and Horses, Cumberland and Essex streets. Refused
149 William Cole, Bee Hive, Prince and Argyle streets
150 James Cherington, Neptune Inn, Prince-street
151 Edward Hancock, Young Princess, Fort and Windmill streets
152 George Paton, Hero of Waterloo, Fort and Windmill streets, (new)
153 William Langford, St. Andrew's Tavern, Windmill and Clyde streets
154 Alexander Chape, Royal Oak, Miller's Road
155 William Andrews, Ship and Mermaid, Miller's Point
156 Charles Wright, Leather Bottle, King-street
157 Francis Phillips, Founder's Arms, King-street, (new)
158 Nehemiah Rundle, Traveller's Rest, King-street, (new)
159 Sarah Emily Harris, Blue Posts Inn, King and Clarence streets
160 Gregory Board, Blue Lion, Market and Clarence streets
161 Joseph King, Paterson River Hotel, Market Wharf
162 John Wright, Pack Horse, Campbell-street
163 Mary Blake, Shamrock Inn, Campbell-street
164 Edward Fitzgibbons, Bee Hive, Campbell-street
165 Joseph Benjamin Oliffe, Cockatoo Inn, Surry Hills
166 Richard Venables, Bull's Head, Surry Hills, (new)
167 John Robinson, Boundary Stone Inn, Surry Hills
168 Christopher Moniz, Queen's Arms, South Head Road
169 Edward Carter, Green Gate, South Head Road
170 David M'Makin, Victoria Inn, South Head Road, (new)
171 Charles Turner, Nag's Head, Old South Head Road, (new) Refused
172 John Armstrong, Pine Apple, Paddington, (new.) Refused
173 George Dodery, White Conduit House, Rushcutters' Bay
174 Thomas Kellitt, Sir Joseph Banks, Botany
175 Clement S. Peat, Jack Straw's Castle, Pyrmont
176 Charles Cameron, Pyrmont Hotel, Pyrmont
177 Peter Brenan, Cooper's Arms, Pyrmont
178 Thomas Jones, Gardener's Arms, Botany Bay Road
179 John Meillon, Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale
180 William Rayne, Hand and Heart, Chippendale
181 George Pickering, Newtown Inn, Newtown
182 Thomas Lee, St. John's Tavern, O'Connell Town, (new)
183 William Griffin, Enmore Inn, Enmore, (new)
184 William Pullinger, Glebe Tavern, Glebe. Refused
185 George Williams, St. Patrick's Inn, Glebe
186 Joseph Le-burn, Hope and Anchor, Parramatta-street
187 Robert Hancock, Wellington, Parramatta-street
188 Sampson Rogers, Crampton's Hotel, Parramatta-street, (new.) Refused
189 John Darcy, Red Bull, Parramatta-street
190 William R. Green, Wellington, Parramatta street
191 Thomas Buck, Lamb Inn, Parramatta-st.
192 John Bryen, Australian Inn, Parramatta-street
193 Daniel Stewart, Golden Anchor, Parramatta-street
194 Robert Beatson, Victoria Inn, Parramatta-street
195 Thomas May, Sportsman, Parramatta-st.
196 James Davidson, Sir Richard Bourke, Parramatta Road, (new)
197 Thomas Shaw, Woolpack Inn, Parramatta Road
198 Mary Avery, Bay Horse, Parramatta Road
199 William Tavener, Bark Huts, Liverpool Road (new)
200 Thomas Weedon, Cherry Gardens, Parramatta Road
201 John Brown, Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road
202 Patrick M'Carron, Coach and Horses, Liverpool Road
203 William Lucas, Settlers' Home, Liverpool Road, (new)
204 Thomas Kelsey, Yorkshireman's Coat of Arms, Cook's River
205 Julius Perry, Canterbury Arms, Canterbury
206 William Ternen, St. Patrick, Balmain
207 Edward Robertson, Rose Cottage, Balmain, (new)
208 William Walker, Dolphin Hotel, Balmain
209 Thomas Redgrave, Fig Tree Cottage, North Shore
210 John Whitford, Cornish Arms, North Shore
211 Daniel Bullock, New Inn, Lane Cove
212 Charles Wright, William IV., Pitt-street
213 Charles Morris, Elephant and Castle, Pitt-street
214 Josiah Roach, Sailor's Return, Pitt-street and Brougham-place
215 William Dear, Rising Sun, Pitt-street
216 John Beattie, Masonic Arms, Balmain
217 John Lynch, Friend in Need, Balmain
218 Robert Paterson, Crispin Arms, Clarence-street.

WINE AND BEER.

1 Oliver Dwyer, Redfern Inn, Redfern, (new.) Refused
2 John Blackwell, Redfern
3 Patrick Beirne, Union, North Shore
4 John Cammack, Green Gate, Lane Cove.

CONFECTIONERS.

1 Robert Harrison, Prince-street
2 John Carty, Market and Castlereagh streets
3 H. G. Brown, York-street
4 Elizabeth Wenham, King-street.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, the Estate of Bolwara, &c.

MR. J. K. HEYDON.—At his Rooms, at 7 o'clock, p.m., Books, Music, Stationery.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, two Houses on the Parramatta Road.

MR. RUDD.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 12 o'clock, 10,000 feet New Zealand Plank.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Broadcloths, Pilotcloths, Haberdashery; at 12 o'clock, Woolpacks, Woolbagging, Sacks, Hoop, Nail, Rod, and Bar Iron, Stout.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. LEDSAM.—At Bolwara, near Maitland, May 7, Stock, Farming Implements, Grain, Hay, &c.

NEW WORK.—The following advertisement appears in the *Times* of December 20th: "New Work on Australia. Just published, post 8vo., 6s. cloth: The Present State and Prospects of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales. By Charles Griffith, A.M. London, Longman, Brown, and Co.; Dublin, W. Curry, jun., and Co."

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.—The second meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening last, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was numerously attended. In the infant state of the Society it would be unreasonable to expect perfection; but we could not help observing much confusion in the chaunting, the syllables of which were nearly unintelligible at the extremity of the room. We call attention to this in particular, as it constitutes a large portion of Church music, which it is the main object of the Society to improve. We remarked, also, great inaccuracy in taking up the fugues, more especially amongst the trebles; this, we presume, is owing to want of practice. These deficiences were, however, more than counterbalanced by the effective manner in which Farrant's beautiful anthem, "Lord for thy tender Mercy's Sake," and Newkomm's "Sanctus," were performed; nor must we omit to notice Dr. Sye's "The Lord descended from an high," and Dr Clarke's "In Jewry is God known," the several parts of which were creditably sustained throughout. The programme for next Wednesday evening is devoted to secular music, and includes some of the richest gems of the old masters.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. RICHARD JONES.—Mr. Samuel Lyons sells this day, at his mart, at eleven o'clock, the following properties in the estate of Mr. Richard Jones:—1. The splendid estate of Bolwara, on the Hunter River. 2. Five hundred and seventy acres, part of the Goulbourn Grove Estate. 3. About nine acres, part of the Oakhampton Estate.—*Communicated.*

BOOK SALE.—We have been requested by Mr. Heydon, to state that the catalogue of books for sale at his room, this evening, comprises a great number of popular and useful works, some music and stationery.—*Communicated.*

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—A charge of illicitly distilling has occupied a considerable portion of the attention of the Bench at Newcastle within the last few days. All the apparatus for distilling was found in the neighbourhood of a house occupied by Mr. Rourke, who was summoned for the offence; the case was dismissed on the ground that the prosecutor did not prove that "Mimmoy," or some such place, was in the colony of New South Wales!

STORE ROBBERY.—Between nine o'clock on Wednesday night and sunrise on Thursday morning, the stores of Mr. Fisher, corner of George and King streets, was entered by means of a false key, when the cash-box was opened, and coin to the value of about £2 carried off. The daring manner in which this burglary was carried into effect has attracted an unusual degree of public attention from the fact of the attempt to effect an entrance being known to the Sydney police, and the private watchman in George-street having been warned that the premises in question would be attacked.

AFFILIATION CASE.—Francis Morris Marks, holding a license as a pedlar, appeared before the Police Court, yesterday, on a summons, at the instance of Anne Tighe, spinster, for having deserted his illegitimate child, of which the complainant was the mother. After the usual evidence in support of such charges had been given, the defendant called a man named Moses, in whose employ the defendant and complainant had been, to prove that the latter had but an indifferent character. The Bench considered the case for maintenance as fully made out, and ordered the defendant to pay six shillings per week for twelve months from the date of the conviction, and to pay two guineas costs. This case excited considerable interest because the defendant had on a former occasion had the present complainant apprehended as a female whom he never knew nor had any knowledge of, while by the evidence given yesterday, it appeared, that before the said affidavit was made by Marks, he had become the father of a male infant, of which she was the mother.

COMMITTAL.—Anne Elizabeth Canney, a native of the colony, was yesterday committed to take her trial for writing and publishing a libel on John Taggart, captain of the steamer *James Watt*, plying from the Hunter River Steam Wharf. The libel consisted in charging the complainant with sundry murders, and other acts, of such a description as made the Bench enquire whether the writer was or was not a fit subject for being ordered to reside in the Lunatic Asylum. The publication consisted of a letter, containing the substance of the placards, having been written to the Cashier of one of the Banks, and also to the Manager of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, in whose employ the complainant was. The defendant was subsequently allowed bail, herself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

INQUEST.—A coroner's enquiry took place last night in the Star Inn, Gaynor's public-house, at the corner of Hunter and Phillip streets, on the body of Peter M'Nevin, lying dead in the General Hospital, when the following evidence was adduced:—Gregory Board, of Market-street, deposed, that the deceased had lodged in his house for about a month; while there he told witness that he had been employed as an overseer at the Hospital; deceased sometimes drank a little—that was when he first became a lodger in the house of the witness; when he first entered the house as a lodger, he said that he had come to Sydney from Port Macquarie to purchase a horse, but he never made any such purchase; witness saw the deceased go up stairs to bed on Tuesday last; on Wednesday morning witness went to the room occupied by the deceased, when he found the door locked; witness called, and could not get any answer; in consequence of no answer being returned, witness forced the door, and found the deceased in bed—he was lying dead; there was a small phial lying on the table, on which were the words "laudanum, poison;" witness had no doubt, that if deceased took poison he must have taken it of his own accord, as no person had access to the room where witness saw his body; previously the deceased was in good health, excepting that he complained of a slight cold; the deceased had been assigned to a Mrs. Hoges, in Sydney, about eight years ago. Dr. John Silver, M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and from the appearances of the stomach, and also from what he had detected in other branches of the intestines, as well as the appearance of the body generally, witness had no doubt but that death was the effects of laudanum. The Jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, in accordance with the medical evidence

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.—Having attempted to describe the north-eastern part of the territory of New South Wales, which the late ministry at one time intended making a separate colony, and of which Moreton Bay was to have been the seat of government, I will now briefly recapitulate, in general terms, the distinctive features of this part of New South Wales, compared with its central districts. Firstly, *Its Geological formation*, which instead of being sandstone, so generally predominant, south of the River Hunter, consists of rocks, mostly of primitive or transition origin, such as granite, trap, ancient limestone, slate, &c. I have already observed, in the commencement of this work, that in Australia the rocks exercise a more marked influence on the vegetation growing on the soil which covers them than in any other country; in estimating the quantity of land in any part of Australia, the nature of the subjacent rock, and the general formation of the surrounding country, should be considered of paramount importance. With regard to the influence of rocks on soil, Hausmann, in his work on the connexion of Geology with Agriculture and Planting, has observed that "from what has been said of the relations existing between the masses of which the crust of the globe is composed, and the loose earth or soil by which it is covered, it appears evident enough that they have great influence over its formation and nature, and therefore upon the more perfect vegetables, and especially those which are the objects of cultivation; and that, although the fertility of the soil is much increased by these vegetables themselves, yet the first foundation of their vigour was derived from the disintegration and decomposition of rocks." Now in Australia all these classes of rock furnish, by their decomposition, a much more fertile surface soil than sandstone. Secondly, *The general mountainous nature of the country, the very great altitude of the mountains, exceeding six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and its proximity to the coast.* These mountains accumulate and condense the vapours from the sea, and occasion frequent rains; they also mitigate the scorching heat of the hot winds from the north-west, which are so severely felt in Sydney, although that city is so much farther south. Thirdly, *The abundance of water everywhere, and the great number of navigable rivers in close proximity to each other.* Thus from Moreton Bay to the Manning River, the southern boundary of the county of Macquarie, which is not more than two hundred and seventy miles along the coast, there are no less than nine rivers with bar harbours, which can be entered by coasting vessels and small steamers; viz. the Brisbane, the Tweed, the Richmond, the Clarence, the Bellengen, the MacLeay, the Hastings, Camden Haven Creek, and the Manning. Lastly, *The adaptation for the culture of tropical productions, of the rich alluvial soil on these rivers, which soil extends in continuous narrow borders of brush land along their banks.* The inexhaustible productiveness of this kind of land I have already alluded to: it is unknown in European soils, and can only be parallel by that of the alluvial flats of tropical countries. These rich brush lands are not available in the present state of the colony; for it would never answer to clear them of the dense mass of indigenous vegetation which encumbers them, for the culture of the mere ordinary agricultural productions of New South Wales. Should cheap labourers, such as Chinese or Coolies, ever be introduced into the colony, it is not improbable that, at some future period, the banks of these northern rivers may be diversified by plantations of sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rice, &c.; for all these productions have been ascertained from experiments to succeed well north of Port Macquarie. There would be one great advantage also, that the climate would be better suited to Europeans, than that of almost any other country in which these productions are grown. In the mean while the brush land, which has been cleared of trees in the district of Port Macquarie and Moreton Bay, and the naturally unwooded alluvial flats, which the squatters on the intermediate rivers cultivate, yield, with little trouble, crops of maize, more certain, abundant, and of better quality, than the central parts of New South Wales; wheat, as I have before observed, grows better there on alluvial land, in dry than in moist seasons; and the tobacco is of very superior quality; and if its manufacture were properly understood, it would be a most profitable article to cultivate, the duty imposed by the colonial legislature on foreign tobacco being so great. The north-eastern part of the territory of New South Wales, will also be found pre-eminently suited for the cultivation of the vine, from the great prevalence of lightly wooded undulating fertile ranges, the rocks and soil of which are such as experience has proved the best suited for the production of superior wine. The hot winds from the north-west, and the cold south wind, being almost unknown in the Port Macquarie district, that part of the colony especially, seems remarkably adapted for the formation of extensive vineyards; a few patches of vines have already been planted there in different places. Dr. Carlile has a vineyard near the town of Macquarie, on a fluviatile sandy flat, and although a situation such as this is not in general favourable for vines, he has nevertheless made some very good wine. Two or three acres have been planted with vines at the village of Kempsey on the MacLeay River; they were thriving uncommonly well when I last saw them. It must not however be imagined, from the foregoing observations, that I consider the coast country, north of Port Macquarie, superior to other parts of the colony for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, or other ordinary colonial occupations, unless vineyards. For it is too mountainous, densely wooded, and swampy, to be so good as many other parts for sheep, and wheat and potatoes do not grow there so well as the extreme southern districts. My object, in publishing the foregoing observations on this part of the territory of New South Wales, has been to show that it is in a great measure exempt from that extreme aridity in the aspect of the country, which characterises Australia generally; whilst it is well adapted for the production of many objects of cultivation, such as rice, cotton, sugar, indigo, &c., for which its warmer and moister climate, and the rich belts of alluvial soil on the banks of its rivers and streams, are peculiarly suited.—*Hodgkinson's Australia*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THIS body met on Wednesday; the Warden, Gilbert Eliott, Esq. P.M., and Dr. Anderson, Dr Forster, James Houison, and James Pye, Esquires, councillors, were the members in attendance.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting,

The WARDEN stated, that he had received a reply from the Colonial Secretary, to the letter written by him at the request of the Council, affording explanation on the items which had been considered objectionable in their accounts, which he would now read:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office,

"Sydney, 29th April, 1845.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Governor your letter of the 23rd instant, in which you favour me with an explanation of those items of expenditure of the District Council of Parramatta, which, as stated in my letters of the 7th and 19th instant, did not appear to His Excellency to be properly chargeable against the funds derived from tolls taken in the district, namely, the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer, the rent of the Council Chamber, furniture, &c.

"In reply I am instructed to inform you, that having maturely considered the position in which the District Council of Parramatta now stands to the Government, the nature of the arrangement which since the 1st January, 1845, has been in operation for the maintenance of the Roads of the District, and the inconveniences which might arise, were this arrangement to be abruptly terminated, His Excellency is willing to continue it during the remainder of the present year, though in making this intimation to the Council, His Excellency feels the necessity of accompanying it with the following remarks.

"The expenditure of the funds raised by tolls on highways or bridges, is only one of the functions, for the performance of which District Councils were instituted by the Constitutional Act of the Colony; and though the District Council of Parramatta has as yet entered on no other function, it is to be presumed that others must have been contemplated, when the salaries of various officers were fixed and other expenses incurred which in my letter of the 19th instant were pointed out as not justly chargeable on the funds arising from tolls.

"The District Council of Parramatta, if viewed solely as a body charged with the superintendence of two or three high roads, must, His Excellency fears, even with its present reduced establishment, be considered an expensive one, and can at best be looked on only as a body analogous to that of the trustees of an English turnpike-gate road, instead of being one representing the interests and managing all the local affairs of an important district.

"So long, moreover, as the District Council may continue to expend only funds supplied to it from the general Government, or raised under the general law of the colony, instead of funds raised by its own authority, it cannot fulfil the first intention of its institution, or of the institution indeed of any species of representative government.

"For these reasons, whilst His Excellency assents to the continuance of the existing arrangement for the remainder of the present year, he must distinctly intimate to the District Council that the arrangement cannot be continued beyond the end of the present year, unless the Council before that time take measures for carrying into effect the general objects of its institution.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"E. DEAS THOMSON.

"Gilbert Eliott, Esq.,

"Warden Parramatta District Council."

In the course of a conversation which ensued, one of the members stated that a particular by-road would require some reparation after the present heavy rains, the WARDEN mentioned that in future the funds could only be applied to the maintenance of the main or coach roads, as the expenses that had been incurred in the reparation of the by or cross roads of the district had been considered by the Governor objectionable, inasmuch as it was not disbursing the tolls on the roads on which they had been levied.

The Council then resolved itself into a committee, and ordered the payment of the contractors account for rations for the month of April, and for some wheel-barrows, and gave directions for application being made to the Colonial Treasurer for the tolls received for the present year, and which it appeared were wholly to the credit of the Council, as the balance remaining from the last year's receipts had been sufficient to discharge every account owing up to the present day.

On the Council resuming, the WARDEN suggested the taking into consideration the state of the Duck River and Iron Cove bridges, on the Sydney road, with a view to their immediate reparation.

Mr. REID, the Surveyor, produced a plan for the reparation of the Duck River Bridge; but some discussion arising as to whether stone or brick had best be used in the building of some portion of it, the further discussion of it was postponed till the next meeting, in order to afford time for the preparation of estimates of expense: and it appearing that the reparation of the Iron Cove Bridge was the most immediately pressing, the Surveyor was instructed at once to proceed with it, according to the orders previously given; but the carrying into effect of which had been suspended on the receipt of the letter from the Colonial Secretary withholding the supplies.

The Council then adjourned until the 14th instant.

THE WEATHER.—Since eleven o'clock on Monday, there has been almost a continuous rain, at times coming down in very heavy showers. The roads, as well as the two principal streets of the town, are in a much better state than could be expected; but the back streets are in many parts a complete pool of water. The river had risen considerably, and was on Wednesday afternoon some feet above the dam; but which, owing to the substantial manner in which it has lately been repaired by the District Council, had not been in the least degree affected by the volume of water rushing over it.

BATHURST.

APRIL 23.—POLICE OFFICE.—Two men assigned to our hospital, Jordan and Wright, charged with absence without leave, and who had been previously several times remanded, were this day finally disposed of, by being each sentenced seven days to the cells. There was another charge against the prisoner Jordan, of being on horseback at Mr. J. Pye's, about twenty-five miles from Bathurst, on Saturday, the 12th instant, about twelve o'clock, noon; Mr. Pye swore positively to the identity of the prisoner as being the man; another man named Jukes, also swore positively to seeing the prisoner at Pye's on the day and time named. For the defence, Mr. Craig, overseer of the hospital, was called, and he swore positively that he saw the prisoner in attendance at the hospital at eleven o'clock, and again at two, on the day named. The Bench dismissed this part of the charge against the prisoner, and strongly expressed their disapprobation of the laxity of discipline in regard to the prisoners of the Crown attached to this establishment, and intimated their determination, that unless the doctor, who has the superintendence of these men, procured their removal, that they, the Magistrates, would recommend their being returned to Government, and sent out of the district.

PYE *v* MURPHY.—This was a case under the Hired Servants' Act, and for breach of agreement, in defendant being absent from his service without leave. Mr. Bligh appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. G. Wright for defendant. It appeared that in June last, defendant had agreed to serve plaintiff for twelve months as a general farm servant, the fixed wages were £10 per annum, and defendant to have further the wheat produced from a spot of land marked out by the plaintiff for that purpose; he also had to plough the land and to put in the wheat for defendant; and according to plaintiff's showing, the wheat was not to be threshed or removed from the land until defendant's term of service was complete; defendant had a different notion of the agreement, and set a man at work to thresh the wheat. Mr. Pye allowed this man to continue at work, for four days, without any objection, on the 5th day, however, in consequence of a quarrel, Pye ordered this man off the land; defendant feeling himself aggrieved, left the farm, and came in to Bathurst to lay his complaint before the bench; he was obliged to travel on foot, and Mr. Pye rode into Bathurst and made his charge against defendant of absence without leave, procured a warrant for his apprehension, and thus arose the present case. Damages laid at 20s. Guilty—1s. damages, 10s. fine and costs.

DOGS.—These animals continue as great a pest as ever; some neighbourhoods are infested with from twelve to twenty, which keep up an incessant howling during the whole night, and the residents in those neighbourhoods are

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debarred their natural rest; this is a nuisance that calls loudly for redress, and if our police have not the power or inclination to check the evil. we think it high time that our Legislative Council took the subject in hand and gave us relief, by levying a much heavier tax than is at present paid—say at least 20s per head per annum—this would no doubt go far to remedy the evil, and this really has become a subject well worthy consideration

WOOD DEPOT.—We feel surprised that some of the good folk of Bathurst have not, long ere this, thought of establishing a depôt for firewood, in our township, on some of the outskirt allotments. In times of heavy rains the bush from whence the supply is obtained is so much cut up, that much difficulty of getting in this necessary article arises, and it is a very common occurrence on such occasions for firewood to take a rise in price of one hundred per cent. in a few days: and we are quite satisfied that any really industrious hard-working man would find the establishing such a depôt in our township a highly profitable speculation.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the Black Bull Inn, on Friday, the 25th, before J Sutherland, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a man named Thomas Brimstone, who died suddenly in our hospital on Wednesday last. It appeared that deceased was in the employ of Mr. Thomas Kite, and had been brought down from one of that gentleman's stations in a very sickly state. He was received into the hospital on Wednesday, the 23rd, and continued in a speechless state from his arrival until his death, which took place that night. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

SALES.—On Friday, the 25th, Mr. Tress effected a sale of a small lot of horses, and from the result we are led to think horse stock is somewhat on the rise. A bay mare and filly foal sold for £7 17s. 6d., a grey mare and two foals for £10 10s.

POLICE OFFICE, FRIDAY, APRIL 25.—RETAILING BEER WITHOUT LICENSE.—Thomas Manwell appeared on a summons, charged with retailing beer, he not being duly licensed. Defendant had been summoned some few days back by a hired servant for balance of wages, in the hearing of that case it came out in evidence that defendant had sold this man some beer of his own manufacture. The chief constable on this filed the present information; the case was clearly made out, and defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of £30 to the Queen, and costs, in default of payment three months in Bathurst Gaol; and this is the way we expect it will be paid, as we believe the man too poor to pay a fine of £30. We understand that the bench, knowing the poverty of the defendant, intend to recommend his case to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, for a remission of a portion of the fine payable to the Queen.

WHOLESALE SHEEP STEALING.—On Thursday, 24th, three men were brought in by the Mounted Police, charged with sheep-stealing, and were this day (Friday) brought up for hearing, their names are Richard Rushton, *alias* Long Dick, a ticket-of-leave holder, George Smith, also ticket-of-leave holder, and William Denny, free by servitude; the hearing was a private one, being a preliminary investigation, we shall therefore at present abstain from giving more than an outline of the circumstances of the case. It appears that about nine weeks since a flock of one thousand one hundred sheep were missing from a station of Mr. F. Lord, M.C., near Buckenba, in the Wellington district; for a long time Mr. Lord could gain no tidings of his sheep; he at length received information that a flock of sheep, corresponding in number and description to those stolen from his station, had been seen, being driven by some men, near the Mullian; he communicated this information, and a party of the mounted police, under Corporal M'Nally, accompanied by some aboriginals, started in pursuit, and soon came on some tracks of sheep travelling; the dryness of the weather enabled them to follow up this track for a considerable distance over a range of mountainous country; on approaching the banks of the Macquarie River they were at fault, as the herbage there had been burnt for a considerable distance, evidently done with an intention of destroying the tracks; and to add to the difficulty, rain had recently fallen very heavily on this spot. Corporal M'Nally then despatched a trooper into Bathurst, and procured an intelligent aboriginal, who had been useful to the mounted police on several similar occasions, to be sent to his assistance: with the aid of this black fellow the tracks were again discovered and followed up with success, and they ultimately came up with the prisoners and a flock of 800 sheep near the Turan Mountains; when the police came up with them they found upwards of 100 sheep with their throats recently cut, apparently for the mere advantage of their skins; they also discovered a whole sheep roasting; there was a deficiency of 300 from the number stolen, which are supposed to have been destroyed in a similar manner to the 100 named, or disposed of in some other way. The sheep remaining were brought in with these men. In the whole the police were out three weeks, and had carefully travelled over a space of upwards of six hundred miles: much praise is due to them for their untiring, indefatigable, and successful exertions. We understand that Denny had been formerly employed as shepherd to this flock; he had been, however, discharged, and the prisoner Smith had been engaged in his place, and this flock handed over to his charge. It it also appears that Smith engaged under the assumed name of Green. We have also been informed, that the circumstance of the sheep being missing, and the prisoner Smith being absent and suspected of having stolen them, was reported at our Police-office; and we do think this man, being a ticket-of-leave holder, ought to have been reported as having absconded; had this been done, it might have led to an earlier detection of the parties. There is blame attached in some quarter for this neglect: this is all we deem it advisable, at present, to publish of this case. The prisoners were remanded for further evidence until Saturday, May 3.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.—In our report of applicants for obtaining the magistrates' certificates for licenses, at the late sitting for that purpose, we mentioned that there was one refusal, and that for the premises at present occupied by Mrs Black, the property of Mr. N. Connolly, the new applicant being Mr. R. Evans; the grounds of objection we understand to be, were, that this house bore too close a proximity to one erecting by Mrs. Black, and for which the Bench had resolved to grant a license. Mr. Connolly, on hearing of this decision, memorialised the Bench, pointing out the ruinous loss the adhering to this determination would submit him to; the Bench, on a review of the case, consented to grant the usual certificate in this instance also, on a special application.

Constable Castles, stationed at the Frying-pan Hut, about seventeen miles from Bathurst, a few days since apprehended a prisoner of the Crown, who had absconded from the New Country: when apprehended, he gammoned cranky, stripped his clothes into ribbons, and Castles had to bring him that distance with the mere covering of a blanket over him.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PORT PHILLIP RAILROAD.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As you were pleased to re-publish a letter of mine to the Editor of the *Port Phillip Patriot*, written in my overland journey from Melbourne to Sydney, on the practicability and desirableness of constructing a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River: I trust you will permit me to offer a few remarks on the newspaper criticism which the subject, or rather my suggestion, has since called forth.

The Editor of the *Atlas* characterises the proposal as a mere "electioneering manœuvre" on my part, which sensible people will not fail to see through, and expresses his surprise that my own temporary residence among "the drab-coloured men," and my knowledge of the unprincipled "repudiation" of Pennsylvania, the result of similarly wild and irrational schemes—had not made me somewhat wiser; the proposal in question being in his opinion as irrational on the one hand, as it would be ruinous on the other.

Now I am not aware that electioneering manœuvres have been at all in requisition of late—in that part of the colony, at least, with which I have the honour to be connected for the time being as a representative of the people. *Unfortunately*, there has been no dissolution, to call for such manœuvres: and I confess there seems little prospect of one, his Excellency being apparently determined to keep by the *old house*, uncomfortable though it be, rather than risk his political health still further by trying a *new one*. Besides, I scarcely think I should require to resort to what the *Atlas* would call "electioneering manœuvres" at Port Phillip, even in the event of a dissolution, if I felt at all anxious to be *returned* again. The people there appear to be tolerably satisfied with my humble efforts on their behalf—sufficiently so, at least, to render it quite unnecessary for me to resort to trickery of any kind to gain their confidence or favour. But if the writer in question intends to insinuate that I would seriously recommend to my constituency the adoption of any project whatever merely to serve my own purposes and to advance my own imaginary interests, I can only meet the unkind and unhandsome insinuation as it deserves. I can assure you, I was never more in earnest than in recommending the undertaking I refer to: and as I have since learned that the idea had also occurred to men of sound judgment and respectable standing in society resident in the district of Port Phillip, it is not to be met with a mere contemptuous sneer at its alleged folly or absurdity

As I have been sent back again by the critic in the *Atlas*, to Pennsylvania, and desired to look seriously at the "drab-coloured men and the repudiation" of that State, I would beg to observe, for the information of your readers generally, that the subject of Pennsylvanian repudiation, and the circumstances out of which it arose, are totally misunderstood, as well by the learned Editor of the *Atlas* as by people in England and in this colony generally. Of the population of that State, which in the year 1840 amounted to 1,724,022 souls, not more than one half is of British origin, the other half being of German origin, with a large admixture of Dutch This would scarcely be credited in England, but it is nevertheless the fact, and in proof of its reality I may only state that, previous to the appointment of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, who held office at the period of my visit to America in the year 1840, that office, the highest in the State, had been held successively for twenty years together by native born Germans; that portion of the population being in the habit of acting together as one man, and thereby carrying the election of Germans over the heads of all candidates of Anglo-Saxon or British origin. Now it is a remarkable fact, that while the great social principle that animates the latter of these populations, I mean the Americans of *British* origin, is, to use their own phrase, the *go-ahead* principle, and that which animates the former, the Americans of *German* origin, is the *all-aback* or *go-astern* principle. Whether it is a road or a bridge, a railroad or a canal, a school or a college, that requires for its erection or construction a common effort and general taxation, the Anglo-Americans are uniformly in favour of the measure, if at all feasible, and the German and Dutch Americans against it. The former had a temporary majority in the State Legislature when the great public works were undertaken, for which the State debt was principally contracted.* But the latter have recovered their majority since, and as they allege that the works were undertaken and the debt contracted without their consent or concurrence, they maintain, however absurdly and dishonestly, that they are not responsible for its payment. It is not pretended, in any quarter, that the State of Pennsylvania is too poor to pay the interest of the public debt: it is not even alleged that the Anglo-American party, who pledged the state for its payment, are not willing to redeem that pledge by a general taxation for the purpose, if they had the power to carry such a measure; neither is it alleged that the public works, the roads and bridges, the canals and railroads, constructed by authority of the Legislature, are not works of vast public utility, which will ultimately repay the cost of their construction; but the simple fact is, that the "Go-astern" party, whose irrational watchword is "No taxation. No public debt, No improvements," have gained the upper hand for the time being, and true to their character and principles as a party, have repudiated the public debt, and have so far compromised and ruined the character of their country. Now, gentlemen, we have such a party also in this country, a party who tell us that "the public credit ought *never* to be pledged for great public objects, or improvements of any kind," and it appears to me that it will be very desirable for the future welfare and advancement of the colony, to prevent that party from getting the upper hand. For, in my humble opinion, it is accordant with the plainest and most undeniable deductions of common sense, that in a country presenting so highly favourable a field for the beneficial expenditure of British capital for the speedy accomplishment of objects of vast importance to the community, and which cannot otherwise be accomplished, it would be the wisest possible policy *in certain cases*, to pledge the public credit for the loan of such capital, (at the British rates of interest), for the accomplishment of such objects. And I maintain, without the slightest fear of contradiction, whether from the learned Editor of the *Atlas*, or from ten thousand such ill-informed writers as your correspondent, Mr. Frederick A. Tompson, the author of two mortal columns of unmitigated prose on the subject in your paper, that the construction of a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River, and the introduction of well selected immigrants into the Port Phillip District to the extent of £300,000 for each of these objects, are precisely such objects as would warrant the contracting of such a loan, the incurring of such an expenditure

Gentlemen, it is quite possible that I may be "a travelled fool," as Mr. Tompson virtually calls me, when, with all the petulance of youth and inexperience, and presumption combined, he characterises my arguments and statements as *absurd*; and it is equally possible that Mr. Tompson, who, I believe, has never been out of the colony, and has certainly never seen a railroad in his life, may be a perfect Solomon in these matters; but as practical wisdom in the affairs of life is generally the result of much experience and observation, and not of intuition, I must say that the probabilities are somewhat against this "native youth," who, I am sorry to add, seems to draw upon his fancy alike for his facts, for his quotations, and for his arithmetical figures.

For instance, Mr. T. informs your readers, that the distance of the Hume River from Sydney is 200 miles: it is as nearly as possible 400. I ought to know it at least fully as well as Mr T., for I have travelled it twice.†

Again, he represents me as founding my proposal on the fact, that an English railroad costs twice as much as an American one. I made no such statement; but I stated that the whole cost of the railroad from the Roanoke River, in Virginia, to Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, a distance of upwards of 160 miles, which I had twice travelled over, and which traverses a country remarkably similar in its physical character to that of the country between Melbourne and the Hume River, was only 7000 dollars, or about £1750 per mile, while that of English railroads varies from £15,000 to £40,000 or £50,000 per mile. And although Mr. Tompson is amused at my simplicity in supposing that a public work could be performed in this colony at anything like so low a cost as in America, where the wages of labour are, as he supposed, so much lower, it was perfectly consistent with my actual knowledge of the fact when I made my statement, that the wages of labour had been much higher in America for the three years preceding 1840, when the Roanoke railroad was constructing, than they have been at any time during the last three years in this colony. In short, whatever Mr. Tompson may be, I am no visionary when I profess to deal in facts, and refer to arithmetical figures.

Mr. Tompson also exhibits his own incompetency to deal with such matters, when he alleges that, supposing the construction of the proposed railroad and the contemporaneous immigration to an equal amount of expenditure should require three years for their accomplishment, the people of Port Phillip would have the whole of the proposed loan, viz., £21,000 per annum to pay for three years successively before getting the slightest benefit in the shape of revenue from the vast expenditure; and he asks in anticipated triumph, where all this money is to be got? Now I have not the slightest hesitation to give Mr. T. the fullest, and I will add the most satisfactory information on this point, allowing for the moment that the supposition he makes of there being no returns from the expenditure in the mean time is well founded. I ascertained therefore during my late visit to Port Phillip, that the surplus of the Port Phillip Revenue, after paying the whole of the expenditure of the district for the year 1844, was as nearly as possible £20,000. Now this surplus is as much *ours*, that is, the property of the inhabitants of this part of the colony, as my coat and hat and pocket-money are Mr. Tompson's, if he chose, and was able to take them from me by force on the Queen's highway. The character, the morality of the action, is not in the least changed or affected by its being perpetrated either by Act of Council, or by Act of Parliament. The Port Phillip people are literally robbed of their Revenue to the extent of £20,000 a year or thereby, by *us* the inhabitants of the middle district, and *our* representatives in the Legislative Council, aided and abetted by the Government and the Crown nominees; and we have only to repay them that amount, or rather to discontinue the Botany-Bayish practice of taking it for the future, to enable the Port Phillip people to pay the *entire* interest of a loan of £600,000 for immigration and the construction of a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River, without adding one farthing to their present public burdens

True, my able and eloquent friend, Mr. Windeyer, pleads not guilty to this political robbery, and claims the £20,000 per annum as our own money, telling us that Port Phillip is quite as much an integral and constituent part of the colony of New South Wales, and bears precisely the same relation to it, as Hunter River! Port Phillip—a country six hundred miles off, having sea ports of its own, looking out upon a different ocean, and having no other means of intercourse with this district, than this colony has with New Zealand, or Van Diemen's Land, or South Australia, with the exception of a twice-a-week overland mail, carrying one passenger in winter and three in summer, and tumbling them out at every turn—Port Phillip, I say, as much a part of this colony as Hunter River, and equally, and in justice, bound to throw its entire revenue into the same chest; the sea is——but I have too much respect for Mr. Windeyer to say what I think it is.

To return to Mr. Tompson—his supposition that £21,000 a year of interest would require to be paid from the first, and for three years at least before any return from any part of the expenditure could be realized, is altogether unreasonable and unfounded. The money would only be borrowed gradually in proportion to its actual expenditure, and if that expenditure were effected judiciously, there would very soon be a partial at least, and a constantly increasing return from it. For instance, that portion of the road which would necessarily be constructed first would be the portion extending from Melbourne to the Goulburn River, a distance of sixty-five miles, and decidedly the most populous portion of the entire line. Now the construction of this portion of the line would, independently of the *present* population along its course, call into existence a large and populous town on the Goulburn, for the extensive country both above and below the present crossing-place on that river, besides one or two other minor towns or villages between the Goulburn and Melbourne; taking it for granted all the while that there were a contemporaneous and copious stream of immigration from the mother country flowing into the province. And I maintain without the slightest fear of contradiction from practical men of any class in society, that from the period of the completion of this part of the line, the revenue from the conveyance of passengers, goods, and produce, along its course, would far more than pay the interest, I mean at a British rate) of the whole amount of the capital expended in its construction. I beg to state, however, that I never contemplated the absurdity, for which Mr. T. gratuitously gives me credit, of employing the whole amount of the immigrant labour in the construction of the proposed railroad. I merely proposed that there should be such a contemporaneous amount of immigration as to keep the supply of valuable labour for all purposes constantly *up* to the demand throughout the district.

Such an undertaking, however, would infallibly have another and a highly salutary effect upon the social system which Mr. Tompson, as a native youth who has never seen much of the world, is evidently too inexperienced to anticipate. It would immediately raise the real value of all land available for agricultural purposes along the line to a much higher rate than even a pound an acre, and would enable the Government to sell thousands and tens of thousands of acres at that rate, whether the present minimum price were lowered or not. Such land would then be cheap at that rate, and would gladly be purchased to a vast extent, together with town allotments at all the stopping places, by agricultural labourers and mechanics of all classes, from the produce of their earnings. The increased and constantly increasing land revenue would thus be available almost from the first, not only in paying the interest of the whole debt contracted, but in diminishing the amount which it would be necessary to borrow.

The next important point on the route from Melbourne to the Hume River is the Broken River, about sixty-five miles from the Goulburn: along this stream, or rather chain of ponds, there are many sheep and cattle stations and much good land, as well as in various localities on the way to it. The crossing-place would therefore form an eligible site for another colonial inland town, and as soon as the rail-road should reach this point, the same process would be repeated as before—population would advance and concentrate along the line, land and town allotments would be purchased, traffic of all kinds would increase, and a large revenue would be realized both from the road and from the sale of land.

The next stage would be the Ovens River, the crossing place of which is thirty miles from the Broken River, and fifty from the proposed *terminus* of the Hume. I do not suppose, although Mr. Tompson takes it for granted that I do, that three years would be sufficient for the completion of the entire line. I rather think it would take at least five or seven; but whatever time it might take to reach any given point, whether the Broken River, the Ovens, or the Hume, it is unquestionable that with a contemporaneous stream of immigration flowing into the province, the state of these localities would be very different as to population and general resources at the close of that period from what it is now. It is of the nature of a rail-road or canal to *create* employment for itself along its whole line.

I scarcely know what Mr. Tompson means in speaking of a settlement which I formed at Hunter's River, and which proved a failure I never formed a settlement there; but in the year 1838, when a number of Highlanders from the Isle of Skye, a comparatively indolent, amphibious people, who earn their scanty subsistence by scratching the soil for barley and potatoes at one season, and by scratching the surrounding seas for herrings at another, were clamourous for land to form an agricultural settlement, which the Government would not give them—my brother offered them land for such a settlement on highly favourable terms, on his estate near Maitland. He did so *ex proprio motu*, and without any previous advice of mine, which I was certainly very glad of in the sequel: for his good nature on the occasion cost him at least two thousand pounds; besides bringing him in an amount of Celtic ingratitude which I have never heard correctly estimated. But does Mr. T. mean to say, that because these indolent people, who have been sent to the bush as shepherds and stockmen, did not succeed as small farmers on their own account, God did not make this land to be inhabited, or that common industry applied to its surface, will not, in ordinary seasons, ensure comfortable and abundant subsistence for a virtuous family? Why, I am confident that in the Port Phillip district alone there is land enough of the first quality to form agricultural and other settlements for the whole of the redundant population of Great Britain, for half a century to come. And it was in order to accelerate the formation of such settlements in that district, and thereby to transfer to a land of plenty, from their periodical seasons of starvation at home, thousands and tens of thousands of the redundant population of Britain, that I recommended, and still earnestly recommend, the contracting of a loan of British capital—to be secured on the land revenue of Port Phillip at a British rate of interest—to the amount of £600,000 altogether; one half to be expended in the construction of a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River, and the other in immigration. I am fully persuaded of the soundness of my views, as well as the practicability; and I maintain unhesitatingly, notwithstanding all that is said about Pennsylvanian ruin and repudiation, that as there are cases in which the public revenue may be safely pledged for the interests of a debt to be contracted for the accomplishment of any great public object of undoubted utility that cannot otherwise be accomplished, this is one of the very clearest of such cases.

I may, doubtless, be mistaken in supposing that £1500 per mile would be sufficient for the construction of a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River, although the *data* on which I found that estimate—the cost of the Roanoke line and the price of labour in this colony as compared with its price in America precludes the possibility of any great mistake. But even supposing that the actual cost might be £2000 per mile, which I cannot think it would amount to, the case would not be greatly altered for the worse—the interest payable on the whole amount requisite would then be £14,000 per annum instead of £10,500.

A well informed, and very candid correspondent of yours, whose signature I forget, while approving of the general idea of the construction of a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River, is of opinion that horse power would be much cheaper on such a road than steam-power, and that a railroad for horse-power might be carried over intervening hills instead of pursuing in some cases a much more circuitous course around them. I confess, however, I cannot agree with him for the following reasons:—

1. The cost of the road, as well as that of cars for passengers and drays for produce and goods, would be precisely the same in both cases; but the cost and management of a single steam-tender which would carry a train along the whole line in *one* dray would be a mere trifle compared with the cost and expense of management of the numerous relays of horses that would be required to perform the whole journey in *two* days. The time would be doubled, and so I fear would be the expense.

2 Although a single horse may suffice to drag a train of many tons weight, at a pretty smart pace too, along a level railroad, he cannot drag such a train upon an inclined plane, and the tendency to descend in such a case, whether in ascending or descending, would be dangerous in the extreme to both man and horse, passengers and drivers. In America the railroads are carried right through the largest cities, as in Philadelphia and Baltimore for example; but the steam tender is always turned off in the suburbs, and a team of horses, generally four, is attached to the train till it reaches the other extremity of the city. The Americans, however, never attempt to carry a railroad, either for horse or steam-power over a hill.

The editor of the *Port Phillip Patriot*, to whom my letter on the subject of the railroad was addressed, happens to be very much opposed to the introduction of the Pentonville exiles, whom he rather humorously styles Pentonvillains, instead of Pentonvillians. Whether I adopted this peculiar orthography or not in my manuscript I really do not recollect at this moment, the circumstance being so very trivial; but if I did, I can assure Mr. Tompson it was from no desire to lower the character and reputation of the gentlemen from Pentonville, whose knight-errant he proclaims himself. The difference in the spelling is "all in my i" being either before or after "my a;" but these little matters are generally very great ones with your little men.

An immigration of five thousand adults per annum, which would cost from £75,000 to £100,000 yearly, could at present be absorbed with perfect facility by the district of Port Phillip, so as to leave a sufficient number of labourers for the railroad; and if these labourers were properly selected at home, it is morally certain that a large proportion of the wages of their labour would return to the Treasury for the purchase of land, and enable the Government to keep up the supply. And will any man tell me that it is not the interest of Port Phillip to pledge the land revenue of the district for the payment of the interest of the British capital required to effect such an immigration, especially if that capital can be procured (as it unquestionably can with a government guarantee) at three and a-half per cent? That man must surely have a strangely constituted mind who will assert that it is not.

I had written thus far previous to the publication of Mr. Tompson's second letter in the *Herald* of the 23rd instant, and I deferred forwarding what I had written on the first till I should have time to notice it also. It is written in a much better spirit than the other, and presents much more in the shape of apparently sound argument. But it will not be difficult to set aside the show of reasoning it exhibits, and I shall shortly endeavour to do so. Railroads were first constructed in the United States of America, in the Northern and more populous portions of the country to and from the great cities of New York (containing a population of 300,000), Philadelphia (with a population of 200,000), Boston (with a population of 90,000), &c. In that part of America the country is comparatively very much broken and uneven, the consequence of which was, that deep cuttings had to be made, and extensive embankments formed, in the construction of the roads in this part of the country, just as in England, while the buildings and machinery requisite for the great traffic in so comparatively populous a country, were proportionably costly The eighth of the American railways which Mr. Tompson enumerates from Mr. Pitkins's statistical work on the subject, is the *Camden and Amboy* railway, of 61 miles, "connecting," as he says, "New York and Philadelphia," and costing £6557 per mile. But this line by no means connects these two cities, for in travelling by this route, which I did once from Philadelphia. I had first to ascend the Delaware River for many miles in a steam-boat before getting on the railway *at Camden* at all; and at Amboy, in the state of New Jersey, and at the head of a large salt water rivulet communicating with the Bay of New York, I had to embark in a second steam-boat, which stuck for a reasonable period by the way *on the flats*, (as sometimes happens at Hunter's River,) before reaching New York. The inconvenience of this line led to the construction of a totally different one, subsequently to the publication of Mr. Pitkins's work, which extends the whole way between the two cities. I travelled repeatedly by this route also; and if I had never seen any other line in America than either of these, or those by which I travelled also in New England, I should never have thought of proposing a railway for any part of this colony; New York and New England being much too like old England in the matter of population and resources to admit of any comparison with this colony at present in the matter of railroads. But when I travelled repeatedly along the railroads of the southern States of Virginia and North Carolina, where the population is comparatively thin, and the physical character of the country, especially towards the Atlantic Ocean, remarkably similar to that of large tracts of country in this colony, the idea of the suitableness of such constructions for this colony forced itself upon my mind. Had the physical character of the southern portion of the United States at all resembled that of New England and New York, I do not suppose that the construction of railroads would have been practicable in North and South Carolina and Virginia for years to come.

But Mr. Tompson bears me out even in his quotations from Mr. Pitkins. The railroad from Charleston, South Carolina, to Hamburgh, in Georgia, extending 135 miles, actually cost only £2020 per mile, inclusive of machinery; while the line from Portsmouth to the Roanoke River (which Mr. T. supposes is the one I referred to in my letter), extending 77 miles, had been estimated at £1233 per mile, without machinery. The road I referred to in my letter was a different one from this, viz, from the Roanoke to Wilmington, in North Carolina, extending 161½ miles, which cost actually $7000 or £1750 per mile; including machinery, I rather think, although I am not quite certain. My informant was General Owen, of North Carolina, the Chairman of the Company incorporated for the construction of the road, whom I happened to meet at Washington. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, and I was introduced to him by another elder of the same church, with whom I had become acquainted, and who had been my fellow-passenger along the line from Wilmington. The road was newly opened when I travelled by it the first time, the rejoicings for its completion being scarcely over when I reached its southern *terminus*; and I understood General Owen to say that the 7000 dollars a mile included buildings and machinery. Indeed the log-house, a colonial-looking building, and the entire machinery required on the line, where the traffic was by no means so great, nor the arrivals and departures so frequent as on the western lines, would be a mere trifle per mile for the whole extent of the road.

As Mr. Tompson acknowledges that he draws entirely upon his fancy in supposing that the revenue from the conveyance of passengers travelling to and from Sydney, by a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River, might not do more than pay the booking clerk's salary, I should be sorry to distrust him in so entirely fanciful, so very irrational a conclusion. The conveyance of passengers travelling to and from Sydney did not, I confess, however, enter very materially into my calculations as to the probable result of the undertaking in the way of revenue These calculations were founded on the reasonable and not fanciful anticipations of the result of the opening up and speedy settlement of a most valuable tract of country, extending two hundred miles to the northward of Melbourne, and of which Melbourne, not Sydney, is the natural outlet. They were founded on the well known fact, that the Hume River, at the northern *terminus* of the proposed line, is already occupied by squatting stations for two hundred miles above the present crossing-place, and for a still greater distance below it, and that a vast extent of land on both banks of that noble river is immediately available for the settlement of an agricultural population. They were founded, moreover, on the certainty, that in the event of the construction of such a road, the produce of the Murrumbidgee country, for 150 miles towards Sydney from the Hume River, would take the southern in preference to the northern route. Now, that this vast extent of country would not afford constant and remunerating employment for a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River, in five or six years hence, supposing an extensive immigration to take place in the interval, I cannot believe.

The staple commodity of South Carolina is cotton, a far less valuable product than wool; but the carriage of that article of produce to the port of Charleston forms one of the principal items of the revenue of the South Carolina railroad of 135 miles. In like manner the conveyance of the wool, and of all the other produce of the vast extent of country that would be brought within the range of a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River in five or six years hence would unquestionably produce a revenue far more than sufficient to pay the interest of a loan to be contracted for its construction.

Mr. Tompson argues, indeed, that in the case of the Charleston railroad both the capital and the labour required were on the spot, whereas the former was to be borrowed, and the latter to be imported and paid for here. But if land to the extent of £600,600 in price could be sold in the Port Phillip district within the next ten years, in the event of half that amount being expended in the mean time in the construction of a railroad, and the other half in immigration; and I think there can scarcely be a doubt on this point, considering the vast increase of value which that expenditure would give to the land, and the large number of new purchasers it would bring into the field, then we may be said virtually to have both the capital and the labour on the spot, as well as the Americans. The principal amount would be paid off from the land sales in ten years, provided we could only pay the interest in the mean time, and we should have the railroad at the end of that period as a clear gain to the colony. For my own part, I feel confident that the mere increase of value which the construction of a railroad in the time proposed, would give to town allotments, and to land generally along its course, over and above the *present* value of such land and town allotments, would much more than pay the whole cost of its construction.

I shall now leave your readers to determine whether my position has been in any way affected by the criticism of Mr. Tompson. For my own part, it appears to me that, in the opportunity for explanation he has afforded me, he has rather strengthened my case than otherwise.

Mr. T. hints at *individual interests*, as if I could possibly have anything of the kind in advocating such an undertaking as the construction of a railroad from Melbourne to the Hume River. As electioneering manoeuvres are out of the question, surely Mr. T. cannot suppose that I can have any wish to offer myself as a road contractor, surveyor, or engineer, or even as a managing director or secretary of the future company. If this had been the first time I had ever endeavoured to benefit my adopted country by recommending the introduction of a virtuous and industrious free immigrant population into its territory, there might perhaps have been room for such insinuations; but Mr. T. ought to recollect that those who are in the habit of ascribing the actions of others to bad motives, have some reason to suspect the goodness of their own.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

Sydney, April 30, 1845.

* As a specimen of the sort of men who had the supreme direction of affairs in the State of Pennsylvania at the period when the public debt of that State (which has since been repudiated by the present majority) was contracted, I may mention that in order to encourage superior education throughout the State (a suitable provision for common schools having been made previously) they pledged the State that in every case in which any academical institution, professing to be of the character and standing of a college, having four professors, one hundred students, and an academical *curriculum* of four years, should be able to satisfy the State of its really possessing that character, one thousand dollars per annum should be paid from the State Treasury in aid of its funds. From the extraordinary cheapness of living in Pennsylvania, this amount was equivalent at the time to as many pounds sterling in this colony; and the benefit which the measure has since conferred upon the country in the extraordinary stimulus which it gave to superior education is incalculable. The arrangement still subsists. It was evidently the result of a most enlightened patriotism.

† In a subsequent letter, to be afterwards noticed, Mr. T., requiring additional distance for his argument, makes the distance from the Hume River to Sydney *five hundred miles*. Such inaccuracy and looseness of statement is inexcusable, especially when brought forward to disprove the arguments or assertions of an opponent.

TSCHERKESSIAN LAMB SKINS, BLACK SHEEP WOOL, &c.

To the Editors of the Maitland Mercury.

GENTLEMEN,—I have always been of opinion, that it is the duty of every individual in a youthful community, be the rate of his talents high or humble, to make a public offering of such suggestions as he deems shall be profitable to the public. If this principle were acted upon more frequently than it is, I have no doubt that a more flourishing condition of the colony would be the result.

I therefore beg of you the opportuity and the medium of your excellent hebdomadal, to publish to the wool-growers of the colony, a hint which I culled the other day from the works of the celebrated traveller and naturalist, Dr Pallas, It may, or it may not, turn out a profitable hint: it is for them to judge and try—for me to fulfil a duty. The passage is taken from the Latin notes of the works of that gentleman, as they are translated by the late Dr. Guthrie, of Petersburgh. It is to this effect:—

"The inhabitants of the Ukrain and Podolia, as soon as a lamb is dropped, in order to augment its beauty, and make it bring a higher price, sew it up in a sort of coarse linen shirt, so as to keep up a continued gentle pressure on the wool. This coat is moistened daily with water, to make the wool soft and sleek, only loosening it from time to time, as the animal increases in size; but still it is kept sufficiently tight to effect the purpose in view, which is, to lay the wool in beautifully glossy ringlets, and thereby produce a delicate species of fur, in great request for lining cloaks and morning gowns. By this treatment the fine soft wool which rises in the infancy of the lamb takes a handsome arrangement; and the animal is killed younger or older, according to the species of fur intended to be produced, from a short glossy nap like satin, only fit, from its thinness, for the purpose mentioned above, to a warm thick fur for a winter great coat. The first of these furs, in estimation and price, is a fine black that looks like silk damask; an inferior black fur comes next, much thicker, for pelisses or shubes, as we call the upper winter garb worn out of doors; and the least in estimation is the whitish, except it be of a very pure colour and silky appearance, when it is a rival to the first, especially for night gowns, a very common dress, both morning and evening, amongst the Russians, particularly in the interior parts of the empire."

It is necessary to add to the above, that as soon as the lamb is invested in its new querpo it is taken from the ewe, and nourished with milk and the best herbage. The Germans have made similar trials with the Saxon breed of sheep, and succeeded admirably.

Those gentlemen who have an interest in the boiling-down system, and are satisfied that the trade in tallow will eventually be a profitable one, might add considerably to their gains, by breeding that variety of sheep called the *fat-rump*, the *steatopyga* of Pallas, the *ovis laticaudata* of other authors. It is reared in all the temperate regions of Asia, from the confines of Europe to the wall of China, comprehending most of the vast plains of Tartary. It constitutes the chief wealth of the Turcomans, Kirguises, Kalmouks, and Mongols: the number they breed is enormous. The same variety is reared also in Syria, Persia, Mauritania, the Cape of Good Hope, and other regions of Africa, but with some modifications of form; indeed, according to Pallas, it is the most universal breed of sheep of any in the world. But it is only among the Kirguises where it arrives at the greatest perfection of size and obesity. The soil and the water of great part of southern Tartary would appear to be in some respects not unlike those of this country. The ground in many places exudes a saline efflorescence, of which the sheep are exceedingly fond; but the pasturage is somewhat different from ours: it abounds in bitter and aromatic plants, such as camphorosma, artemisia, and many species of salsola; and the water is brackish and scarce, of which when they meet with it, the flocks drink voraciously. Pallas attributes all the peculiar qualities of this sheep to the pasturage and water, in addition to the mother's milk, which is most abundant, being increased and enriched by the same food. There is no doubt that saline and bitter pasturage is both the most nourishing and the most wholesome on which an animal can browse; and if our large sheep-owners would only take the slight trouble of scattering about the seeds, or planting the roots, of some of the European or Asiatic bitter and aromatic plants over their extensive runs, and drive the flocks to the higher grounds in wet seasons, the *scab* and the *rot* would become unknown in the colony. I would recommend particularly *gentian* and *wormwood*. *Water trefoil* is also affirmed by the old writers on husbandry to be a perfect cure for the *rot*. Sheep are particularly fond of tormentil root, which they will seek out wherever it is to be found. they have never been known to become affected with *rot* on pastures where this useful bitter grows. The expense would be trifling and the trouble slight, but the advantages incalculable: we should remember that we have children who are to succeed us.

But to return to the sheep. Pallas justly considers that this species of food is the principal cause of their fatness and size, which is so augmented beyond that of all other varieties, that it is nothing uncommon for a sheep to weigh *two hundred pounds*; the *uropygium* alone often weighing *forty*.

In addition to these memoranda, if I might offer an opinion on another subject connected with grazing, I would recommend the rearing of *black* sheep to some extent in the colony. I have no doubt it would prove a profitable speculation, because I know that not long since, *black* wool was very much in request by English woolstaplers, for the purpose of mixing with white, to produce the various shades of gray cloth so commonly worn in England and elsewhere; which, from the colour being natural, preserves the original shade unaltered by climate or wear. My object in recommending it, however, is solely for *our own domestic uses*, as it would answer well here for the same purposes as in England, namely, to form that useful mixture, improperly called *Colonial Tweed*, of various intensities of colour; an article by the way, which I ardently hope to see worn generally throughout the country, even by our worthy parsons, whom I should like to see turned once more into *gray friars*—as far as the wearing *Colonial Tweed* goes.

England never began to thrive, or know her own value until Edward III. had the good sense to encourage the manufacture of the *raw material at home*; from that epoch, and a memorable one it is for England, may be dated the commencement of her commerce, and the foundation of her present wealth, power, and independence, &c., &c.

Yours, &c.,
ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

TURTLE FROM HONDURAS.—"Turtle Soup and Punch!" Who is there whose mouth does not water at such a luscious announcement? and yet how few are there of the mass of the public (always excepting the Court of Aldermen) who have ever partaken of the luxury of real turtle soup! They may, indeed, hear now and then of the importation and dressing of some (announced) lively (?) turtle; but the price, five shillings per basin or one guinea per quart, has hitherto placed it out of the reach of the large majority of those who could appreciate the good things of this life, if the price were but brought down to the limits of their moderate means Heretofore the importation of turtle has been comparatively small, and the trade has been monopolised by a few parties, who have realised handsome incomes at the expense of the public. But the objection has not been solely to the high price of the article; it has been forcibly urged that much of the turtle was little better than carrion previous to its being cooked. The length of the voyage, the change of climate, and the time that elapses before they are sold and dressed, have tended to deteriorate the fullness, flavour, and firmness, of the meat. But we are now arrived at a new era in the turtle trade, for Mr. Gunter, a merchant of Honduras, after a great outlay and expenditure of time and money, has come forward to supply the home market extensively and cheaply with a very superior article in the shape of potted turtle, after the manner of preserved meats for shipping. The turtle are caught in the Gulf and on the shores and numerous bays of the British Settlement, and the prime parts of the fish in an undressed state are sent home in small tins ready for use, so that this delicious food promises soon to be an article of general consumption. The import has already been large, and the stock in the Docks is stated to be very considerable. Among the advantages possessed by the preserved fish over the live ones are, that the price is reduced two-thirds, that it will keep fresh for any length of time, that it is always in season and ready for use, and that the risk of loss on the voyage from death is obviated.—*Colonial Magazine.*

THE SCOTCH BANKS.—In spite of all assertions to the contrary, it would appear that the exertions of the Scotch bankers to defend their one-pound notes meet with little sympathy from the community. The superior security of hard cash to promises to pay being evident to the meanest capacity, it would take a vast amount of elaborate sophistry to persuade them to the contrary. The real nature of the *Malagrowther* clamour is now beginning to be understood. Sir Robert Peel will meet with ample support should he courageously venture to introduce next session a banking measure for Scotland and Ireland, assimulating those countries to England. The value of the Scotch bankers' memorial depends upon its correctly representing the opinions and wishes of the Scottish community, as well as upon its intrinsic merits. The threat that the interest in question would break up the present administration if attacked is puerile and impotent. Notwithstanding it is said that the return of the Whigs to power would be preferred to the modification of their excellent banking system, we must boldly assert that both the one and the other contingency would be hailed with pleasure by the sound thinking portion of the Scotch people An analysis of the circulation returns of the banks of issue for the twelve weeks preceding the 27th of April last presents many interesting features. The aggregate amount hereafter to be allowed by law is more satisfactory to the banking system generally than was at first anticipated. This is owing to the judicious modification of the Government plan for taking the verages.—*Atlas.*

BIRTH.

Yesterday, at her residence, George-street, Mrs. M. Joseph, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ultimo, at Christ Church, St. Lawrence, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Agnes Georgiana, daughter of George L. Robinson, Esq., of Llangollen, Glebe Point, to Michael Metcalfe, Esq., of the Glebe.

DEATH.

On the 23rd October last, at Gonville Cottage, Cambridge, Hannah, widow of the Rev. Professor Farish, and sister of the late Mr. Justice Stephen; aged 78 years.

FOR SALE, a mixed herd of Cattle, of a quiet and superior breed, now running upon a Farm upon the coast, towards the southward, and consisting of 150 head of males and 150 head of females—say 50 cows of ages, 50 heifers from two to three years old, 50 heifers from twelve to fifteen months old, 50 bullocks four years old and upwards, 50 steers and bullocks of about three years old, and 50 steers of from twelve to eighteen months old; Also, 2 good bulls. For further particulars apply to

ALLAN M'GAA.

Queen-street, May 2. 6487

FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, IN THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

6860 SHEEP, warranted clean, and never to have been diseased, for sale, with or without the following Stations, at which they are now depasturing, viz.: Jews Creek, Running Stream, Bandenorah, Crown Ridge, Dalhunty's Creek, Willawa, and Coolacingel Ford.

Apply to William Hall Palmer, Esq., Kirkconnel, near Bathurst; or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
6143 Wharf, Darling Harbour, Sydney.

CATTLE STATION FOR SALE.

A STATION capable of maintaining 1000 head of cattle, situated in the Murrumbidgee district, with cultivation paddocks stock and milking yards, comfortable hut for overseer, dairy, stable, and servants' huts; cattle at a fair valuation will be taken in exchange, (if preferred). For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Gray, Lake George, Goulburn, if by letter post-paid.

April 28. 6376

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned Harry Hanslappe Gore, in the firm of Griffiths, Gore, and Company, having ceased on the thirty-first day of March last, notice thereof is hereby published The firm of Griffiths, Fanning, and Company, have full authority to receive all the debts due to the late firm, and to discharge the liabilities thereof. Dated the twenty third day of April, 1845

G. R GRIFFTHS,

Witness to the signature of George Richard Griffiths—F. WALFORD, Solicitor

HARRY H. GORE,

Witness to the signature of Harry Hanslappe Gore—F. WALFORD. 6471

NOTICE.

MR. HARRY HANSLAPPE GORE, having retired from the firm of Griffiths, Gore, and Company, on the 31st day of March last, and the undersigned, William Fanning, being admitted partner from that date: Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be carried on under the style of Griffiths, Fanning, and Company. Dated the 28th day of April, 1845.

G. R GRIFFITHS.
WM. FANNING.

Witness to the signature of both parties—G. K. HOLDEN. 6472

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned George Richard Griffiths, in the firm of Griffiths, Borradaile, and Company, of Melbourne, having ceased on the 31st March last, notice thereof is hereby published. The firm of Dalgety, Borradaile, and Gore, have full authority to receive all the debts due to the late firm, and to discharge the liabilities thereof. Dated the twenty-third day of April, 1845.

G. R. GRIFFTHS.
GEORGE BORRADAILE,
By his Attorney, G. R. GRIFFITHS.
F. G. DALGETY

Witness to the signature of all parties—F. WALFORD, Solicitor. 6473

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE RICHARD GRIFFITHS, having retired from the firm of Griffiths, Borradaile, and Company, of Melbourne, on the thirty-first day of March last, and the undersigned Harry Henslappe Gore, being admitted a partner from that date: Notice is hereby given, that the business in future will be carried on under the style of Dalgety, Borradaile, and Gore Dated the twenty-third day of April, 1845.

GEORGE BORRADAILE,
By his Attorney,
G. R. GRIFFITHS.
F. G. DALGETY.
6474 HARRY H. GORE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

TAKE NOTICE, the business lately carried on in the name and firm of Messrs. John Chawner Williams and William Bird Evans, merchants, Upolo, Navigator Islands, is dissolved by mutual consent The business will be continued by Mr. J. C. Williams only, at same place.

J C. WILLIAMS,
W. B EVANS.

Dated Vailele, Upolo, March 27, 1845. 6435

NOTICE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOHN LAMB.

PERSONS are cautioned against purchasing a Sixty Acre Farm, on the Hunter River, in the Parish of Alnwick, county of Northumberland, the same having been sold by John Kettle, senior, trustee in the above-named estate, by public auction, to the undersigned, on the 11th day of November, 1843. The said farm was granted to John Pugh, conveyed by him to D. Maziere, and from D. Maziere to William John Lamb.

JOHN OWEN GLANHAM.

Hyde Park, Sydney, May 1. 6490

J. J. PEACOCK'S ASSIGNMENT.

THE Trustees request all parties having claims against the estate, will lodge the same at the office of Mr. Clark Irving, Official Assignee, 327, Castlereagh-street, forthwith, for examination

Sydney, April 26. 6304

WATERLOO AND LACHLAN ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all parties found trespassing on the above estates, or removing wood, sand, or other material therefrom, without authority from the undersigned, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law; and all the tenants and under-tenants on the said estates are hereby required to take notice that no authority for such removal has been given, and that all concerned therein after this notice will subject themselves to an action of trespass on the premises.

Parties are also hereby cautioned against cutting timber, or removing gravel or other material from the land known as Thrupp's grant, on the North Shore, or from any part of the Point Piper Estate.

COOPER AND HOLT.

Waterloo Warehouse,
Sydney, April 28 6340

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned warns parties against purchasing stock, &c., belonging to the Estate of the late P. G. Ogelvie, of Aberdour, Wollombi, without the written authority of the Trustees to the said Estate. The authority delegated by the undersigned during his absence being cancelled. The cattle are branded PO and JBO, and the horses PO.

A. MACLEOD,
Trustee.

Maitland, May 1. 6488

TO BE SOLD

A CATTLE STATION, with Fifty quiet milking Cows; the Station is large enough for Four Hundred head of cattle.

There is a good slab house shingled, stock-yard, and ten acres of ground which have been in cultivation.

Counterguinea Station is adjoining Maneroo Plains, on the Little River; it is admirably adapted for a Dairy Station. The sum required for the Cattle and Station, is £200, cash. Apply to

MR. WILMINGTON,
Union Wharf, Sydney.
All letters to be Post paid. 6051

FOR SALE AT BALMAIN.

A VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing three rooms, kitchen, servants' room, cellar, stable, &c., and all other desirable accommodations for either a bachelor or a small family. Terms moderate. For inspection and further particulars apply to G. P. C., *Herald* Office. 6329

"HARP OF ERIN" PUBLIC HOUSE, BURROWA.

CERTAIN INDEPENDENCE IN A FEW YEARS FOR ANY CAREFUL INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, that well-known licensed public-house "Harp of Erin," on the Southern Road, containing ten large rooms, with kitchen and good stabling detached, all in first-rate repair, with thirty acres of land substantially fenced and divided for paddocks, with plenty of water, as the property has a frontage to the river.

A more desirable opportunity could not occur for any industrious couple with a small capital, as a competency is sure in a few years. There is a garden of twelve acres, which grows everything required, as the late Mr. Davis spent a large sum for its cultivation, and the land for agricultural purposes stands secondary to none in the colony.

As the inhabitants have petitioned the Governor for a military force to be stationed at Burrowa, there is little fear of a similar event taking place. The decease of the late occupant being the sole reason that the proprietor wishes to discontinue that establishment.

On the premises is a lot of fixtures, which, with the license, can be taken at a fair valuation.

Applications to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Isaac Levey, Australian Warehouse, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Samuel Davis, Australian Store, Goulburn; or Messrs Myers and Alexander, Yass Store, Yass. 5085

AUSTRALIAN GUM PURCHASED BY
S. ELLIOTT,
CHARLOTTE PLACE, SYDNEY.

PERSONS interested in procuring Gums, can see samples of it, and specimens of the trees, by applying to

S. ELLIOTT,
6491 Charlotte place.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill,

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.

5827 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO

THE undersigned affords liberal advances, as usual, on Wool and other produce, consigned to him for sale by his correspondents, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co., in London.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Wharf, Darling Harbour
November 22. 6969

CASH.

ADVANCES made on Bank Shares, Bills of Lading, or other approved securities. Principals only treated with. Address P O., post paid, *Herald* Office. 6494

TO ATTORNEYS, MERCHANTS, &c.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, late Sheriff's and Special Bailiff, being about to leave the Colony forthwith for England, will be happy to execute any commission or transact any business for parties residing in Sydney. The utmost care, punctuality, and attention will be shown in the management of any business with which he may be entrusted. The most respectable references can be given, with security if required. A line addressed (post-paid), to G. S., care of Mr. Keightley, Watchmaker, King-street West, will meet with immediate attention.

May 1. 6448

TO BUILDERS, &c.

PERSONS willing to contract for the erection of four houses in George-street South, or for a cottage to be erected on the Darling Point Road, or for some shingling and other extensive repairs to five houses in Cumberland-street and Essex-lane, may see the plan and specifications, and obtain further particulars at the office of

J. F. HILLY,
6477 Architect and Surveyor, King-street.

WANTED, for a Term, as may be agreed upon, Premises in a central part of the City of Sydney, adapted for a butcher's shop. Letters (post paid) addressed to Mr. C. Holmes, at Mr. Titterton's Inn, George-street, Sydney, will receive immediate attention. 4160

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON have a vacancy for an Assistant and Apprentice.

Emporium, Pitt-street,
May 1. 6464

MAN COOK.

WANTED, a good Cook. Apply to Mr. Broughton, Macdonald's Buildings, George-street.

May 1. 6499

WANTED, in a family residing a short distance from Sydney, a respectable servant as Cook and Dairywoman. A good character will be required. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 6008

WANTED, a respectable female servant; none need apply who cannot produce twelve months' character from her last situation; an Englishwoman would be preferred. Apply to Mrs. Perkins, 467, George-street. 6496

SHEPHERDS WANTED.

APPLY to the undersigned until Saturday next.

MAURICE CASTLE,
Opposite A and S. Lyons, Pitt-street.
May 1. 6506

LOST, yesterday afternoon, in King-street, a small paper parcel addressed to J. Glennie, Esq., Hunter's River. Whoever will bring it to Mr. Fotheringham's Office, at the Patent Slip, will be rewarded. 6479

TO DRAPERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE SALESMEN, AND OTHERS REQUIRING ROOMY PREMISES.

TO LET, those extensive premises now in the occupation of the undersigned, consisting of a shop and dwelling-house, with extensive stores, perfectly adapted for any line of business, and situated in one of the best parts of George street. For particulars apply to

BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
321, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. 6390

TO LET, in George-street, in a most central situation, the apartments lately occupied by Mr. Emanuel, Dentist; five rooms and a kitchen can be let, either furnished or unfurnished—would suit well for an office. Rent moderate. Apply to Guion, Jeweller, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. 5208

TO LET.

A LARGE HOUSE, in Hunter street East, near the Council Chambers, containing thirteen large rooms, with abundance of good water. Stabling can be had if required; and immediate possession given. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. John Coyle, Bent-street. 6492

TO LET, those desirable Premises, situate 292, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, suitable for a Tavern, Drapers, Offices, or any business requiring roomy premises. Apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
6523 292, Pitt-street.

HOUSE IN BRISBANE-STREET,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD, NEAR THE RACECOURSE,
TO LET,

NOW in the occupation of W. W. Drake, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 8th of the ensuing month. Apply to Mr. S. Lyons, George street and Charlotte-place.

April 16. 5742

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

TO LET, for the season, the well-stocked garden of Forest Lodge, at the Glebe. For particulars enquire on the premises. 6467

LAND NEAR PENRITH

TO LET, on Building or Improving Leases, Four Hundred Acres of Land, in such quantities as may be agreed upon, situate within one mile of Penrith, bounded on the west by the great north and south road leading from Richmond and Windsor to Campbelltown, and on the east by the estate of Sir Maurice O'Connell. The main road from Sydney to Penrith runs through the Land: possession may be had in June next. For further particulars and to treat apply to Mr. John Single, Penrith, or to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell street, Sydney. 6167

TO LET,

THE "BAMBALLA" ESTATE, 100 miles from Sydney—25 miles from Berrima. It consists of 4050 acres of excellent agricultural or grazing land, around which is an abundant supply of water, and

A GOOD RUN.

The improvements upon it are too many to particularise in an advertisement, the principal ones however consist of the following—viz.: first-rate family residence and out-offices, overseer's cottage, and commodious stores, stables, coach-houses, barns, sheds, a very valuable orchard of 4 acres, pleasure ground, and kitchen garden, men's huts, stock-yard, and dairy-shed with 10 bails, calf-pens, and 100 acres of land under crop, one paddock of 500, and one of 200 acres.

Full particulars of this valuable property may be learnt on application to the undersigned, who is prepared to treat with any respectable party for the rental of it on very moderate terms.

T. S. MORT,
6519 Auctioneer and Broker.

TO LET,

THAT Old and Established Licensed House, known as the Weatherboard Inn, on the Bathurst Road. It is completely furnished, and has all the necessary requisites for carrying on the business of an Inn; the tenant may have the furniture at a fair valuation, or it will be let with the house, provided the tenant gives security for the rent. Possession to be given on first of July next. To an industrious and active couple, the present is a good opportunity, as it will require but a small capital to begin with, and a moderate rent will be taken. A lease will be given for three or five years, as may be agreed upon.

Application to be made to Mr. Wm. Tress, Commission Agent, Bathurst; or to Mr. Walter Stewart, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney. 6157

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. RICHARD JONES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will offer for Sale by Public Auction,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND MAY,
At Twelve o'clock noon,

THE SPLENDID WELL-KNOWN ESTATE OF
BOLWARRA,

Being probably, without exception, the most fertile, well watered, and advantageously situated agricultural property in the colony, consisting of Two Thousand Acres, more or less, bounded on the west and east by the River Hunter, and accessible to the latter side by sea-going vessels on the north by the Goulburn Grove and Dunmore Estates, and on the south by the valuable farms of the Macdougals.

The right, title, and interest, of the Trustees in this Estate, is subject to a mortgage debt of Five Thousand Pounds principal, and an arrear of interest of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, due the Australian Trust Company, and the future interest is payable in sums of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds half-yearly at the 1st July and 1st January.

About Six Hundred Acres of the Land is let to industrious tenants in portions of from ten to eighty acres each; the greater number of these occupants are, for the present year, on the reduced rent of fifteen shillings per acre, and the remainder have clearing leases which will expire in one, two, or three years, a detailed account of which will be seen in a few days. There are still about Five Hundred Acres of rich alluvial land which can be readily let in the usual manner. So that in the course of a few years the rental may be moderately estimated at One Thousand Pounds, independent of the House, Garden, Grounds, and numerous erections and capabilities, and One Thousand Acres of pasture, rendering it a valuable homestead and residence.

ALSO,

(For sale, immediately after the above.)

A portion of Land consisting of FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES, fenced in, adjoining the above on the north side, not mortgaged, being part of the Goulburn Grove Estate.

ALSO,

A piece of Land, consisting of about NINE ACRES, on the side of the river opposite to the house, being a part of the Oakhampton Estate; and at present let to a market-gardener on a lease, which expires in August, 1850, at the rent of fifteen pounds per annum.

Terms:—One-third, Cash deposit; the remainder at three and six months.

By Order of the Trustees.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
6066 Accountant.

MONDAY, 5TH MAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

(*Postponed on account of the unfavourable weather.*)

SURPLUS STORES & WHALING GEAR OF THE "SCAMANDER."

MR SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,

ON MONDAY, THE 5TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

Unless previously sold by private contract

The whole of the surplus Stores and whaling gear of the brig *Scamander*, comprising as per inventory, nearly a full outfit for a whaler. They are open for inspection at the Circular Wharf, and for further particulars apply to the Auctioneer; or to

C. APPLETON AND CO.,
6493 Pitt-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOS., DANGAR.

HORSE, GIG, AND HARNESS, A FIRST-RATE TURN OUT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 3,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

Horse, Gig, and Harness.

By order of the Trustees.
Terms at Sale. 6502

SUNDRIES.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

SATURDAY NEXT, 3rd MAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

One case rosewood workboxes, desks, dressing cases, &c.
One case accordions, French boxes, &c.
One case reticules and market baskets
One case looking glasses
One case dressing-glasses
Twelve camp or ship stools
Twelve pair cut quart decanters
Waistcoatings, buttons, threads, &c.
Forty pieces print
Twenty pieces super. calico

ALSO,

Six hair seated chairs, Kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash. 6501

Postponed from Friday to Tuesday, 6th May, 1845.

EARTHENWARE.—THIRD SALE.

THE BEST SELECTION OF SALEABLE GOODS YET OFFERED, COMPRISING AS BELOW.

MR. J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 6TH MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
On account of the number of lots,

Twenty-five tierces of Earthenware, from the well known house of J. Green and Sons, containing goods now so much wanted in the market, including—
Four casks bowls and saucers
Four ditto basins, best blue printed
Two ditto dinner and other willow plates
Two ditto cheap chamber-ware
Four ditto superior toilet services
Three ditto short dinner services
Three ditto elegant pattern ditto
Four ditto assorted ware, jugs, &c.

AND AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

Adapted for families furnishing,

Twelve full complete best *China* breakfast and tea services, white and gold, blue, green, and enamelled colours.

AND,

Iron-stone dinner, dessert, and other services
Ornaments, jugs, vases, flower-pots, &c.

Terms at sale. 6503

BLUE AND BLACK BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN RUGS, PILOT CLOTHS, GREY DOMESTICS, REGATTA SHIRTINGS, DRUGGETTS, MOLESKINS, ORLEANS CLOTH, LINEN TICKS, &C.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND MAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

Two bales sheeting calicos
One bale striped shirtings
One bale woollen rugs
Two bales printed druggetts
One bale blue and black broadcloths
One case Swiss ginghams
One bale pilot cloths
One bale moleskins
One case Orleans cloth
One bale 40 inch grey domestics
One bale linen tick.

Terms at sale. 6508

HOOP AND NAIL ROD IRON.

(For account of whom it may concern, Ex *Elizabeth*, Moffatt, from Liverpool.)

MR. MORT will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND MAY,
At Twelve o'clock,

Ninety-two bundles hoop iron, assorted one and a quarter, to two inch
One hundred and thirty-four bundles, nail rod iron
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms—Cash. 6509

HOOP IRON AND BAR IRON.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND MAY,
At twelve o'clock,

110 Bundles hoop iron, 1½ to 2 inch
10 Tons bar iron, assorted.
Terms at sale. 6510

WOOLPACKS, WOOLBAGGING, AND THREE-BUSHEL SACKS.

(*On Account of whom it may Concern: ex "Elizabeth," Moffat, from Liverpool: all more or less damaged by sea water.*)

MR. MORT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND MAY,
At Twelve o'clock,

Out of bale WP. G 1—Fifty-seven woolpacks, more or less damaged
" 22—Sixty ditto, ditto
" 15—One hundred and fourteen three-bushel sacks, ditto
" 25—One hundred and seventy two ditto, ditto
" 27—Five pieces woolbagging, ditto.

Terms—Cash. 6511

TAYLOR'S AND ELLIOTT'S STOUT.

WARRANTED FIRST RATE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 2ND MAY,
At Twelve precisely,

40 hogsheads Taylor's stout
25 ditto Elliott's ditto.

☞ To prevent disappointment the above will be put up at 12 precisely, and the condition is warranted as being first rate.

Terms at sale. 6512

WOOL AND TALLOW.

SATURDAY'S USUAL SALE.

MR. MORT, will sell by public auction, in the yard at the rear of his rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, THE 3RD MAY,
At Twelve precisely,

18 Bales fine washed wool, (January clip)
5 Bales washed wool
3 Tons tallow

Terms at sale. 6513

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PITCH AND TAR.

SATURDAY—TWELVE O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

SATURDAY, 3RD MAY,
At Twelve o'clock,

Fifty barrels British Pitch
Fifty ditto Stockholm Tar

Terms at sale. 6507

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20 MILCH COWS, SPRINGERS.

ALSO,—

30 HEAD HORSE STOCK.

CATTLE MARKET, 8TH OF MAY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market, on

THURSDAY, THE 8TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve,

20 choice Milch Cows, all of them springers, and in good order
30 head of Horse Stock, consisting of—
Brood Mares
Saddle and harness Horses
Colts, &c.

Terms, cash.—No Reserve. 6514

SUPERIOR CATTLE WITH STATION.

41 Cows, four to seven years
39 Bullocks, three to four years
64 Heifers, eighteen months to three years
56 Steers, eighteen months to three years
3 Excellent Bulls.

203 Head.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

TWO HUNDRED AND THREE HEAD, a mixed herd of a superior breed of Cattle, sexes and ages as above, and all of them warranted quiet.

TOGETHER WITH,

The right to the station on which they are now depasturing, within thirty-five miles of Yass, on the road to the Tumut.

The station is capable of maintaining 5000 Sheep, or 700 head of Cattle, and is divided into three portions, viz —

THE HEAD STATION,
THE HEIFER STATION, AND
THE STATION FOR BROOD MARES AND HORSES.

The first of these has erected upon it a very neat Verandah Cottage, Store, and Kitchen, a good substantial Barn, four-stall Stable, Men's Huts, and a Stock Yard that will hold 1000 head. There is a fine Garden stocked with fruit trees, three acres of potatoes, twelve acres under crop of corn and barley, and about thirty acres of ground cleared and stumped, divided into two paddocks, the whole having an outer enclosure taking in about three hundred acres, and forming an excellent grazing paddock.

A NEVER-FAILING STREAM,

Supplying the entire station with abundance of water.

On the HEIFER STATION is a good Hut, Stock-yard, and Milking-yard.

The HORSE STATION has also upon it a good hut and stock-yard.

In addition to what is described as being upon the head station, there are pigs, poultry, &c., 200 bushels of first quality wheat, a considerable quantity of supplies, and a variety of household furniture, implements of husbandry, &c., which can be had at a valuation. The whole of the buildings were erected at a heavy expense in 1843, and not a shilling of outlay will be required from any incoming purchaser.

Terms—One-third cash, the residue by an endorsed bill, with security on the stock if required, or cash less the discount. 6515

CITY RESIDENCES.

FOUR MOST ELIGIBLE DWELLING HOUSES KNOWN AS

CRANE'S BUILDINGS,

CORNER OF ELIZABETH AND HUNTER STREETS.

AN IMPROVING PROPERTY,

AND

PRODUCING A HANDSOME RENTAL.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,
At his Rooms, George-street,

The above very desirable City Property comprises all those four centrally situated and really productive Dwelling Houses, known as Nos. 64, 66, 68, and 70, Hunter-street, the latter having frontages to Elizabeth-street.

These commodious family residences are of recent erection, each containing eight lofty and well proportioned rooms, are faithfully and substantially built, and finished in very good style; having neat balconies to the drawing-room windows, the whole of the walls being ingrained, the staircases wide and of easy ascent, and each house enjoys the comfort of an excellent yard, (quite ample for the building of any additional out-houses), with entrance by a private road from Elizabeth-street.

They are all in the occupation of most respectable tenants, which for various reasons they must at all times command, and no doubt at a considerably increased rental. In the first place their elevated position (overlooking as they do all the north-west portion of the City and opposite shore) renders them exceedingly healthful; in the next

THEIR CENTRAL LOCALITY

is not surpassed for private residences in any part of the town; added to which, is the immediate prospect of the continuation of the various streets at present ending in Hunter-street, with the new Circular Wharf and Custom House, a circumstance in itself alone sufficient to ensure from this admirable freehold

A HANDSOME ANNUAL INCOME.

This is a property that will well bear inspection, and capitalists may invest their funds in the purchase of it with the most perfect safety, as a BETTER opportunity for investment will most assuredly not occur again.

N.B. The four houses will be put up in one lot. Full particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

☞ TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
Terms at sale. 6516

VERANDAH COTTAGE IN WOLLONGONG, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,
At Twelve o'clock, without any Reserve.

A very excellent four-roomed Verandah Cottage, in thorough repair, having just been painted throughout, and SITUATE IN SMITH-STREET.

The Cottage is brick-nogged, lath, and plastered, with weather-board outside, and contains four rooms, with passage, pantry, store-room, and verandah; there being detached kitchen with oven, besides servant's room, coach-house, and three-stalled stable. The whole standing on one quarter of an acre of ground, closely fenced, and a fenced paddock of three quarters of an acre is attached.

This is a most comfortable residence, and would just suit any family wishing for a quiet home within a convenient distance of the metropolis, where cheap living and good health may be obtained, and that in the beautiful district of Illawarra.

Terms—Twenty per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at three, six, and nine months 6517

1600 WELL-BRED SHEEP,

DELIVERABLE WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF MAITLAND.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,
At Twelve o'clock,

800 Maiden Ewes, 18 months to 2 years
800 Wethers, ditto ditto

1600 Head, more or less,

These Sheep are very well bred, in good condition, and are being sold on account of the present proprietor having to give up the place where they are depasturing.

Terms at sale. 6518

BOOKS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, MUSIC, AND STATIONERY.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King-street,

THIS EVENING,
At 7 o'clock precisely,

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS of great variety in character, and of a popular description. There are, for instance:—
Peter Parley's Annual
Very handsome Bible and Prayer Books
Friendship's Offering for several years
Tyas's Legal Handbook
Protestant Annual, morocco
The Mirror—Hood's Up the Rhine
Knight's Store of Knowledge
Floreston, or the New Lord of the Manor
Pilferings from the Paris and Dover Postbag
Musical Library
Music Case and Selected Music
Life in London, by Pierce Egan
Dickens's American Notes
Keepsake Français—Sacred Iris
New Comic Annual
Cooke's Views in Italy, 4to.
Harwood's Scenery in Great Britain
Cruikshank's Omnibus
Illustrations of Scotland and Sir Walter Scott
Views in Kent, 4to.
Gallery of Modern British Artists, thick 4to.
Farmer's Church Psalmody
A number of handsome minor Works
Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne
Robinson's Scripture Characters
Kelland's Elements of Algebra
Walker's Dictionary and Key
Beauties and Wonders of Nature and Science
Mungo Park's Travels in Africa
Burrows's Gypsies of Spain
Thomson on Heat and Electricity
Naturalists' Library, several volumes
Hazlitt's Lectures on the Comic Writers
Memoirs of Napoleon, by Mad. Junot
Des Michel's Manual of the Middle Ages
Mudie's Social, Moral, Physical, and Intellectual Man
Dolby's Shaksperian Dictionary
Heads of the People—Montgomery's Works
Modern Traveller—Comic Almanac for eight years
Peter Pindar's Works—Cruciana, silk
Vaux on Tilling and Fertilizing—Groom's Oracle
Walker's Exercises for Ladies
School Books—Dove's English Classics
Hoppus's Measurer
Paul and Virginia, 8vo. illustrated
Cicero's Life and Works, thick 8vo.
Ireland Illustrated, 4to.
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border
Rheims Testament, 1582
Busby's History of Music and Grammar of Music
Staunton's Embassy to China, 4to.
Addison's Works—Leaves from Eusebius
Monastic Annals of Teviotdale
Torrens on Wealth—Burke's Tracts
Greek, Spanish, French, &c., Grammars and Dictionaries
Œuvres de Demosthenes
Teatro Italiano Commedie et Tragedie
Orrey's Pliny—Anacreon's Odes
With a great number more.

AND,

Steel Pens, Quill Pens, Post Paper, Sealing Wax, and sundry Stationery.

Catalogues ready and Books on view. 6466

CONTINUATION OF THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINTER GOODS.

MR. R. FAWCETT is instructed by Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Stores, at the Circular Wharf, on

MONDAY, 5TH MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

The following select assortment of Winter Goods, got up expressly for this market, and just landed ex *Royal Consort*, *Ann Carr*, and other late arrivals:—
Waterproof M'Intosh capes, cloaks, &c., from the original patentee
Fine super and super super Witney blankets, 8-4 to 12-4
Super scarlet blankets, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4
Men's white lambs-wool shirts, assorted
Men's white worsted shirts, assorted
6-4 black and coloured Orleans cloth
6-4 black and coloured Cobourg cloth
Men's heavy all blue worsted shirts
Dark prints in every variety and style
Grey shirtings and sheetings, 30, 35, 36, 68, and 72 inches
White flannels in all qualities
Men's merino pantaloons and vests
Men's merino grey and white half hose
Superfine blue and black broad cloths
Indigo, blue pilot, and beaver cloths
Men's blue and white striped worsted frocks
Heavy Wigan sheeting, bleached, 30 to 72 inches
Super shirtings and longcloths
Women's white cotton stockings, assorted
Women's black and white merino hose
Children's assorted worsted socks
Children's Grecian boots, in every variety
Men's India rubber and cotton braces
Printed Hongkong and mousselines de laine
10-4 diaper rugs and coloured counterpanes
White quilts and counterpanes, 8-4 to 13-4
Men's brown, blue, and white cotton half hose
Women's black cotton hose, assorted
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Coloured and white roll jacconets
Ladies' white sateen stays, French made
Girls' white and grey merino hose
36-inch white water twist shirting
Whited brown, black, and all coloured linen thread
100 and 200 yards black, white, and coloured reel cotton
Heavy cotton ticks
Navy blue prints, heavy
Real India corahs, British printed
Spun silk corahs, assorted
Rich brocade shawls and handkerchiefs, assorted
Circassian crapes and Chiné Chusans
Men's and youths' regatta shirts
54 and 62 inch heavy window hollands
Plain and twilled cotton sheeting
Embroidered muslin robes
Plain and checked 6-4 muslins
Worsted damask table covers
White linen damask table cloths
Black and blue lastings
Ladies' rich balzorine dresses
Assorted haberdashery and millinery
Canvas, assorted numbers
Three bushel bags
Bleached linen dowlas and sheeting
Men's and youths' assorted caps
Small pattern Union plate prints
Superfine black cassimeres
Assorted gauze veils, scarfs, and handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's royal ribbed merino vests and drawers
30, 36, and 40 inch printed cotton handkerchiefs
Rich embroidered Indiana shawls
4-4 black hollands and Wigan duck
Gentlemen's superfine black stuff hats
4-4 imitation cambric muslin
Cambric handkerchiefs and damask napkins
Men's superior white shirts, linen collars, &c.
Ladies' superior black cachmere hose
&c. &c. &c.

The whole will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and liberal credit will be given upon approved indorsed bills.

Mr. Fawcett begs to call the particular attention of the trade to the above extensive sale of winter goods, which will be found, in point of quality and assortment, every way suited to the wants of the season. 6083

SHOP FURNITURE, GAS FITTINGS, FIXTURES, BOOKS, &c.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at the premises of the late Mr. W. Jones, bookseller, Brickfield-hill, on

SATURDAY, (To-morrow) MAY 3,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the shop fixtures furniture, and gas fittings

ALSO,

A sundry lot of books, paper, and Engravings.
Terms—Cash. 6495

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

On SATURDAY, THE 3RD INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twelve table spoons
One soup ladle
Two gravy spoons
Six toddy ladles
Four salt spoons
Six table spoons
Six table spoons } steel patterns
Twelve dessert spoons
One fish slice
One wine funnel
One pair sugar tongs

ALSO,—TEA SERVICE,
Consisting of,—
One tea pot
One sugar basin
One cream ewer.

Terms at sale. 6524

TO PAINTERS, GROCERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George street, on

SATURDAY, 3RD INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

Three casks brushes, consisting of—
Broom heads
Bannister brushes
Hearth brushes—black, gilt, and fancy
Japanned bannister brushes
Scrubbing brushes
Improved ditto ditto
Furniture brushes
Store ditto ditto
Round oil brushes
Fancy picture brushes
Sash tools
Water brushes
Paint scrubbers
Shoe brushes, assorted
Hair ditto ditto.

ALSO,

A few cases salad oil, in pints and quarts.

Terms at sale. 6525

SIX ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, WITH HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND BUILDINGS, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. P. LLOYD.

MR. BLACKMAN is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, Sydney, on

MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY,
At twelve o'clock precisely.

The undermentioned valuable properties situate in the populous Town of "LIVERPOOL," the main outlet to the Southern country; it is distant from Sydney by land only twenty miles, and is approachable by water for boats of 40 tons burthen by GEORGE'S RIVER up to the Government dam, erected for the purpose of dividing the salt water from the fresh, which has made Liverpool the best adapted town in the colony of New South Wales for the reception and support of a large population. The town possesses a HANDSOME CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, a SPLENDID GENERAL HOSPITAL, MILITARY BARRACKS, COURT HOUSE, with numerous other private and business buildings, the streets are all at right angles, which adds much to the elegance of the town. The late Thomas Moore, Esq., has left certain lands, houses, &c., for the endowment of a COLLEGE; there cannot remain a doubt on the minds of the most cautious, of the speedy advancement of this beautiful Town, and upon consideration they must admit that this is an excellent opportunity to invest their capital in the purchase of the undermentioned valuable properties.

LOT No. 1,

Contains the AUCTION MART and Cottage containing five Rooms, with out-offices, all brick-built; it possesses a frontage to Moore-street of 43 feet 9 inches by a depth of 139, as per plan.

LOT No. 2,

Contains a five room brick-built cottage, with verandah in front, with pantry and kitchen at the back, all brick-built, has a frontage to Moore-street, of twenty-nine feet four inches, by a depth of about one hundred and thirty-eight feet six inches; *this lot has a right of road jointly with Lot No. 3, of eleven feet wide, as per plan.*

LOT No. 3,

Contains two brick-built cottages, each three rooms, with other out-buildings, as per plan.

LOT No. 4,

Contains a substantial brick-built house, with eight rooms *(tenanted by the Government Contractor)*, with the following out-buildings, all brick-built,—two-stall stable and coach-house, bake-house and oven, cellar and pantry.

This lot possesses a frontage of about 39 feet 1 inch to Moore-street, by a depth of 101 feet 9 inches, as per plan.

LOT No. 6,

Contains a Cottage of three rooms, weather-boarded; a Blacksmith's Shop, brick-built; and a Butcher's Shop, as per plan.

LOT No. 7,

A corner Allotment, with frontage to George and Moore streets, upon which is erected that well established Public House known as the "Cottage of Content," with stabling and other suitable buildings. This valuable portion of the property possesses a frontage to George-street of seventy-six feet, and to Moore-street ninety-six feet, as per plan.

N.B.—*A large Plan on view at the Office of the Auctioneer, 489, George-street, Sydney, will show at once the site and nature of the Buildings herein mentioned, and the income derivable in rents, which are payable weekly.*

TERMS AND CONDITIONS will be declared at time of Sale. 6418

FIVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX SHEEP, IN TWO LOTS, AND 800 HEAD OF CATTLE.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM SIMS BELL:

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, Sydney, on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

Three thousand eight hundred and sixteen (3816) sheep, more or less, consisting of—
2488 Ewes
580 Lambs
20 Rams
728 Hoggets

together with the right of the "Retreat Station" on the Macdonald, capable of depasturing 10,000 sheep, on which are erected woolshed, huts, and other improvements.

The above sheep are now depasturing at "Keep it" Station, on the Namoi, and can either be delivered there, or on the M'Donald station,

AND ALSO,

1310 Sheep, more or less, consisting of—
536 Hoggits
744 Wethers
30 Rams

depasturing at "Keep-it" Station, on the Namoi, where they will be allowed to remain till after shearing, under the superintendence and at the risk of the purchaser.

AFTER WHICH,

800 Head of Cattle, more or less (a mixed herd) to be delivered at "Keep-it," where they will be allowed to remain for six months on same conditions as the sheep.

Terms at sale. 5889

BY AUCTION.

TWO CAPITAL NEW
BRICK-BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSES,
WITH ATTICS AND UNDERGROUND CELLARS,

Moderate Deposit, and Two Years.	WELL FINISHED, AND NOW LET AT 16s.	*TITLE, Good, secured on the Property.*

ON THE PARRAMATTA ROAD.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, MAY 2, 1845,
Sale at Twelve o'clock,

All the above most important freehold estate, most unexceptionably let, with the unprecedented favourable terms of

ONLY 25 PER CENT. DEPOSIT REQUIRED,

And "the residue" may remain secured on the property,

TO PAY IN TWO YEARS!

The description given is—

Bounded on the Parramatta Road sixty-six feet; on the west by Dwyer's property, one hundred and thirty-six feet; on the north by the Ultimo Estate, thirty-six feet seven inches; on the east by other part of the Ultimo estate, one hundred and thirty-two feet, to the Parramatta Road, &c., &c.

So that, taking the immense depth to be given in as against thirty-six feet good frontage to Parramatta-road, (or more properly Parramatta-street), the area of the property, as a whole, is THE BEST FREEHOLD INVESTMENT that has been offered for many a day,—already built on with two capital houses, and everything to a purchaser's use and profit, without further trouble than just to put the deeds in his pocket with one hand, and receive his weekly rents with the other. 6277

☞ *Important to Persons desirous of going into* "GOOD BUSINESS."

OPPOSITE

"THE QUEEN'S BARRACKS."

Lots 27 and 28, in GIPPS-STREET.	OF THE LIBRARY ESTATE.	50 ft. Frontages, by 227 ft. and 182 ft. 10 in. Depths, more or less.

ONLY TWO ALLOTMENTS,

ADJOINING THE ESTATES OF WILLIAM CAPE, ESQ., AND MR. MACINTOSH.

MR. STUBBS will put up to public auction, at the Mart, King street,

ON MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1845,
(Sale at 12 o'clock,)

All the above valuable portion of the well-known Library property, and which comprises about the best selection that has been taken up for the express purpose and design of either building profitable

SMALL HOUSES

upon, or else

GOOD SIZED SHOPS,

for the convenience of the Barracks.

P.S.—It is thought that the Barracks will not hold a full regiment: and if so, the men, with their wives and families, of course, will have to be "billetted" out

NEAR THE BARRACKS.

In that case, NINETEEN HOUSES could be built on the side-line of each of these lots, leaving a good thirty feet in front for yard and garden; and the men within call of the bugle "night and day." This makes the purchase of the ground a sure fortune—or good income—to any one.

Terms at sale. 6275

TO GENTLEMEN AND BREEDERS OF HORSE STOCK.

On FRIDAY, 9th MAY,

AT THE CATTLE MARKET,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
BY MR. STUBBS,

BROOD MARES,

AND

IMPORTED BUFFALO COW (IN CALF).

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the above place and hour,

THE 9TH OF MAY,

The above Stock, described in the following manner, viz.:—
3 Brood Mares, in foal to the "WHITE ARAB"—"SINCLAIR"
11 Ditto ditto, in foal to the famous imported TROTTING HORSE "SHIELDS"
All handled and haltered.

ALSO,

An imported BUFFALO COW, in calf.

☞ The mares are "NIMROD PEDIGREE," and in foal to first-rate IMPORTED HORSES, which recommendation to any real judge of breeding stock must be quite sufficient guarantee that better produce cannot be procured,—some for the turf, and others for every useful purpose that the service of man can require for saddle, or smart carriage work.

Terms—Cash. 6461

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &C.

AT CAMPBELL'S WHARF,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1845,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

MR. RUDD will sell by Auction, 10,000 Feet New Zealand Plank, assorted sizes

Just landed, ex *Terror*, from Auckland.
Terms, Cash. 6475

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE WET WEATHER THE SALE OF THE FARM AT APPIN,

BY

MR. RUDD, IS POSTPONED UNTIL
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK. 6482

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. R. JONES.

MR. J. LEDSAM will sell by auction, at Bolwara, near Maitland, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MAY,

The following Stock, Implements of Husbandry, Grain and Hay, &c., sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely,
44 Working bullocks
85 Milking cows
33 Heifers, of ages
37 Steers, of ages
38 Male and female calves (unbranded)
1 Well-bred bull
5 Working horses
9 Brood mares, 6 with foal, and all stinted to Mr. Nicholson's entire horse this season
3 Stock horses
2 Ditto ponies
2 Colts, two years and upwards
2 Ditto, one year and upwards
2 Fillies, ditto ditto ditto
2 Male } asses
2 Female }

The above stock are superior of their kind.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

1 Eight-horse power threshing machine, complete
2 Winnowing machines
1 Hay press
3 Waggons
3 Drays
2 Carts
1 Water ditto
1 Roller
1 Cornstalk drag
4 Iron ploughs
6 Wooden ditto
3 Pairs of harrows
Yokes, bows, and chains
Harness for several horses

GRAIN.

1 Stack of barley, English
2 Ditto of old oaten hay
1 Ditto of new ditto ditto
A quantity of unthreshed wheat

And a varity of things in use upon a farm

Terms, Cash on delivery, which must take place the day of sale, or the following day.

By order of the Trustees,
5948 ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

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